The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

ALONG THE POTOMAC

Attempt to Discredit the Ability of Purnell.

SILLY STORY POSITIVELY REFUTED

BROWER ENDORSED FOR A DESIRABLE POSITION.

One Hundred and Five Postmasters Appointed—Arrivals at and Departures From the National Capital.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 23.—Hon. John M. Brower returned home tonight. He is indorsed by Senator Pritchard and Representatives Linney, Pearson, Settle and Skinner for Superintendent of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. He leaves in the assurance that an earnest effort will be made to effect his appointment. Senators and members, his colleagues in the House, are warmly espousing his cause. He is a loyal Republican, and was a popular member of Congress for four years.

A persistent effort has been made in connection with the eastern judgeship to discredit Mr. Purnell's legal and professional attainments. It is now alleged that Mr. Purnell is the author of the defective asylum bills which passed the last Legislature. When seen tonight by The Tribune representative in reference to the matter, he said he had nothing whatever to do with drawing the bills. He was not consulted in a professional way about the bills, and is in no way responsible for them.

State Senator Whedbee, of Perquimans, asserted to the Tribune, of personal knowledge of the matter, that Mr. Purnell did not draw the bills and was not consulted in their preparation. Mr. Purnell's alleged connection with these bills has been used to his disadvantage, but in a way that could not be met. There have been whispers and insinuations, but no direct charge until now. It will have no influence in the disposition of the judgeship. His nomination, Senator Pritchard said tonight, will be sent to the Senate Monday. It may be that no action will be taken before the Senate reconvenes next Monday week.

Arrivals today: Reading Clerk Benbow and E. C. Duncan, candidate for collectorship of the eastern district. Mr. Duncan is recognized as a strong candidate.

Dr. John and Mr. George Cobb return tonight. Mr. Cobb is satisfied with the outlook so far as the eastern collectorship is concerned.

Total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today 105, forty-seven of which were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignations, and fifty-three having been removed at the expiration of four years' service. Among the changes, R. M. Croom was appointed postmaster at Bingham, Pender county, vice W. H. Hand, removed, and C. A. Reid at Catawba, Catawba county, vice H. H. Houston, removed. J. B. H.

Diamond Thieves Arrested.

New York, April 23.—Two men who are wanted in New Orleans for stealing $10,000 worth of diamonds from a New York jeweler were arrested here today. They are Frank Pieons, alias Ira Francisco, and Andrea Muara, whose pictures are in the rogues' gallery. Both have been living in this city. The men are two of a trio for whom the police have been looking for months. The third is John Abbruzzi, now in jail at Rochester.

Passenger Agent Pender Buried.

Special to The Tribune.

Lincolnton, N. C., April 23.—The remains of General Pasenger Agent Pender were interred at Lenoir to-day. His brother from Norfolk reached there this morning. It is not known who will succeed him. Previous to March 1st the president performed the duties of the office. He carried some insurance.

Getting Points From Brooklyn.

New York, April 23.—Several officials of the public park system of Philadelpha were in Brooklyn today to get points regarding the proper construction of a bicycle path, which is to be built for the wheelmen of Philadelphia.

RAISING FUNDS FOR GREECE.

Miss Clara Barton Volunteers a Tender of Her Services.

New York, April 23.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, who has enlisted in the movement to raise a fund to aid Greece in her war, to-day sent the following telegram to Solan Vlasto, head of the Greek National League in America, in this city:

"Will be very glad to co-operate in any way we can. How can we best aid the cause?"

Mr. Vlasto telegraphed Miss Barton at Washington:

"In the name of our Queen and the whole Hellenic nation, I beg to express our gratitude. I believe that an appeal issued by you in behalf of the American Red Cross would have beneficial results. If I can, in any way help, kindly instruct me. Again, a thousand thanks."

Mr. Vlasto said he would ask Miss Barton to take charge of the fund. Meanwhile subscriptions may be sent to her at Washington, or to Mr. Vlasto. Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Secretary of State, is heading a committee of Washington women, who are raising money for the fund for which Queen Olga, of Greece, has appealed. To-day Mr. Vlasto telegraphed Mrs. Sherman asking her to co-operate with Miss Barton.

Contributions are already coming in.

REPEAL CIVIL SERVICE LAW

BILL INTRODUCED TO BLOT IT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Dorr Says the Bill Would Pass if Brought to Vote—Tillman Says Civil Service is a Fraud.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 23.—Unless the Civil Service law is essentially modified by the McKinley administration it promises to become an issue in the succeeding Congressional and Presidential campaign, hardly secondary to the silver or tariff issue. During Bryan's visit to Washington recently a large number of Republicans, many of them from North Carolina, called on the defeated candidate and assured him of their approval of the anti-Civil Service plank in the Chicago platform. The sentiment for the repeal of the law is stronger in this Congress than in any previous Congress since its enactment. yto-day Representative Dorr, Republican of West Vrginia, introduced a bill to repeal the law. It is a brief but sweeping bill. Speaking of the matter to The Tribune correspondent to-night he said that West Virginia Republicans, with hardly a difference of opinion, demanded the repeal of the law, and that this Congress or the McKinley administration must do something to correct Democratic abuses in the administration of the law. "In my opinion," he said, "both the Senate and House would speedily pass a repeal bill if the question was submitted." Senator Tillman's attention being called to the Dorr bill said: "Yes, I am n favor of wiping the abominable bill from the statute books. It is a fraud. D—— a machine that grinds only one sort of corn. If not repealed or radically modified, it will be an issue in the next National convention." J. B. H.

THE RIVER STOPPED RISING

ENGINEERS PREDICT A STILL GREATER RISE IN A FEW DAYS.

Country People Guarding the Levees—Prowler Fled Leaving Dynamite Behind Him.

New Orleans, La., April 23.—The river has stopped rising throughout nearly all this section. It is falling above, but stationary at Natchez. This has encouraged the people with the idea that there is going to be no further rise. The engineers warned the people not to be lulled into a false security. They admit the rise in the river has been checked, but only for a few days. The engineers now predict perhaps 21 feet at New Orleans, or more than three feet higher than ever known before. The warning has had a good effect; arousing the people from their feeling of security to resume work on the levees with renewed energy. Last night the report was spread that a secret expedition had left New Orleans with the purpose of cutting levees. This aroused the country people, who turned out in force. At daybreak this morning an attempt was made to blow up the levee at Woodland plantation. A prowler was seen on the levee, who fled at the approach of the guard and dropped several sticks of dynamite in his flight. The country was aroused and a pack of blood hounds put on his track. He has not been captured.

SHOWED HIS TEETH

Speaker Reed Suppresses Silver Dick Bland.

DECISION SUSTAINED ON APPEAL

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE GRANT CELEBRATION.

One Way to Get Around the Constitution—The House Practically Adjourned Until the Third of May.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 23.—"The great white filibuster" showed his teeth to the mongrel minority in the House today. The pitiful condition of the disorganized, discordant and helpless minority has excited Speaker Reed's sympathy. He has generously indulged its vagaries, but today he suppressed the mob with a single blow of his gavel. Immediately following the reading of the journal, Mr. Bland offered his Pacific railroad resolution, calling on the Attorney-General for certain information in connection with the Pacific railroad's indebtedness to the government as a privileged question. No one on the Democratic-Populist side professing any knowledge of parliamentary law would offer such a resolution as a question of privilege. Mr. Bland was ruled out of order, to which ruling he paid not the slightest attention. His pertinacity encouraged his followers, when the Speaker abruptly stopped the incipient riot. Mr. Bland finally appealed from the ruling of the Speaker, and attempted to debate that motion. Then followed another suppression of the bomb-throwing Missourian and his collapse. The appeal was voted down—87 to 75; not voting, 22.

Following, a grotesque resolution was offered by a Missouri member adding Bland to the funeral escort of the late Representative Holman. Bland is a dead failure as a leader. The country might have endured Bryan, but Bland, never.

Adjournment for a junket never encounters opposition in the House. Naturally Mr. Dalzell's, of Pennsylvania, resolution appointing a committee of twenty-five members of the House, of which the Speaker should be chairman, to attend the exercises in connection with the dedication of the Grant tomb next Tuesday was adopted without opposition. The House then solemnly agreed to a palpable evasion of the constitution. Mr. Dingley asked unanimous consent by which the House when it adjourned today should adjourn until Monday next, on Monday until Thursday, and on Thursday until the following Monday, with the understanding that the meeting next week should be merely formal, no business whatever to be transacted. Thus the House does indirectly what it cannot do directly. But as the distinguished Hibernian statesman, Tim Campbell, of New York, once said, "the constitution among friends don't count." The Senate will evade the fundamental mandate in the same conscientious way. Practically Congress has adjourned until May 3. As a matter of self-preservation the President will remain away several days after the Grant ceremonies.

The House in committee of the whole considered all the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was appointed.

WALL STREET RAIDED.

Seventeen Arrests Made in Three Establishments.

New York, April 23.—The biggest raid in the history of Wall street occurred this afternoon. Three concerns were raided, the Manhattan Commission company, the Standard company and J. W. Woodruff, all located at 49 and 52 New street. Seventeen prisoners were arrested in the three concerns. About thirty detectives took part in the raid. The warrants on which the arrests were made charged that the proprietors keep places for the making of wagers, which wagers are dependent upon a contingent event—namely, the fluctuations of the stock market.

THE COLORED NORMALS

New Local Boards to be Appointed Today.

THERE ARE SOME LOCAL FACTIONS

BUT SEVERAL OF THE SCHOOLS ARE QUITE FLOURISHING.

Mr. Blair on the Winston-Salem School—Fayetteville, Plymouth and Franklinton Schools Also in Good Condition.

Today the State Board of Education meets to appoint new local boards of directors for the seven colored normal schools of the State. An announcement to this effect was made several days ago, and all things are now ready for the meeting.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has received interesting communications from prominent officials of all the institutions, and several of them indicated quite a prosperous condition of affairs.

It is probable that quite a number of changes will be made in various local boards. In two or three cases changes are said to be absolutely necessary for peace and harmony. A prominent member of the State Board of Education said yesterday that the Slater Industrial Academy and State Normal school was probably the only one of the seven in which there would be no changes, except, possibly, the addition of Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds to the board.

In writing of the Slater Industrial Academy and State Normal school at Winston-Salem, Mr. W. A. Blair, of the local board, says: "Our board here is made up of leading citizens, and I cannot suggest any improvement. We are at work on a $1,000 building, and we collect each year several thousand dollars outside of the State Peabody and county aid. If nothing happens to prevent, in a few years we shall have a number of fine buildings.

"The colored people seem to appreciate what we are doing for them, and our president, Prof. S. G. Atkins, is a noble man, respected alike by the white and colored citizens. Our Chamber of Commerce recently invited him to come before it to deliver an address, and all were pleased with his effort. I think our Lieutenant-Governor would make a fine addition to the board if it is desired to add to or to make any changes."

The present local board of directors for the school has the following membership; Rev. J. C. Alston, Mr. W. A. Blair, Prof. S. G. Atkins and Prof. J. S. Hill.

Of the Normal school at Fayetteville, the secretary of the board, Dr. P. N. Mellchor, writes that "the session so far is one of unprecedented success. The enrollment and attendance have been admirably encouraging. There has not been a bit of friction among the teachers nor between teachers and pupils. The management has been all that could be attained under the circumstances. One hundred and fifty-one students from eleven different counties have been matriculated, eight of whom have completed the prescribed course of study and will be graduated on the 29th inst. We are perfectly satisfied with our faculty."

The present local board for the Fayetteville school is as follows: Hon R. P. Buxton, Dr. P. N. Mellchor, A. H. Slocomb and F. P. Williston.

At the Plymouth school a change is desired in the local board of managers or trustees. J. C. Dancy, in writing of this institution, says that this is the only school of its kind in the State using its own buildings. The people of that section, he says, are very anxious to retain the school; but says, both by word and by action, that they will not support it under the present management because it is deficient.

They want the board managed so that Prof. Crosby can be ousted from the faculty.. Various charges are made against him, among them are physical inability to perform the duties required of one in his position, and unpopularity among the people of the race. An entirely new board is urged and will doubtless be appointed.

The local board of the Plymouth school has only three members. They are as follows: Capt. G. W. Hainley, Joseph Tucker and Levi Blount.

The Albion Academy at Franklinton is evidently in quite a flourishing conditon. The prncipal, Prof. J. A. Savage, writes Supt. Mebane that so far as he is able to judge the school year just about to close has been a most prosperous one. There have been 258 pupils enrolled with nine instructors. All the members of the local board have treated the school well and have studied the peace and prosperity of the work. He says that much of the success of the work is due to the invaluable services of Mr. B. W. Ballard, the treasurer, and Prof. N.Y.Gulley, of Wake Forest College. "Through their influence," says Prof. Savage, "we have been able during the past year to collect from Northern friends $2,675." He urges the retention of at least a part of the old membership on the local board.

In the school at Elizabeth City there are 174 pupils enrolled and 21 counties are represented. It is charged that there are some factional troubles in the school. The present local board is as follows: Hon. W. J. Griffin, Prof. S. L. Sheep, Mr. F. F. Cohoun, Mr. E. F. Lamb and Mr. J. W. Albertson, Jr.

The school at Goldsboro has an enrollment of about 175 pupils. The present board s as follows: Mr. J. F. Dobson, Hon. H. L. Grant, and Messrs. A. A. Smith, W. A. Dean and L. D. Howell.

The knottiest problem to be solved before the State Board to-day will be the harmonizing of the factions in the Normal school at Salisbury. The trouble there is quite a serious one, and it is said will necessitate radical changes in the personnel of the local board. The present board is as follows: Capt. J. A. Ramsay, Rev. Jethro Rumple, Hon. Theo. F. Kluttz, Messrs. G. W. Wright, D. L. Gaskill, Hon. L. S. Overman and Hon. Jno. S. Henderson.

It is expected the directors of several of the schools will be here to-day to appear before the board in the interest of their respective schools and doubtless an arduous task lies out before the State Board of Education. The session will doubtless last far into the afternoon.

THE ACT UNCONSTITUIONAL.

Judge McIver Decides Against the Amended Charter of Wilmington.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., April 23.—Judge McIver to-day decided that Mayor Harris and the old board of aldermen were entitled to hold over, on the ground that section 2 of the charter amendment, enacted March, 1897, was unconstitutional and void, therefore the election of March 25th was invalid. Section 2 gives the Governor power to appoint five aldermen and allows the people to elect five. Mayors Wright, Green and Taylor have appealed to the Supreme Court, which will hear the cases Tuesday next. The decision is considered favorably by a large majority of citizens. H. W. P.

ANOTHER SALISBURY DAILY

PROJECT IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDEPENDENT CITIZENS' TICKET.

Third Todge Jr. O. U. A. M. to be Instituted—National Cemetery Inspected by Major Garling.

Special to The Tribune.

Salisbury, N. C., April 23.—A daily paper in support of the independent citizens' ticket is under consideration. If the same is agreed upon, it will be managed by the Watchman office.

Maj. E. A. Garling, Inspector General of the United States, was in the city this week inspecting the National cemetery. He found everything in splendid shape.

Dr. J. C. Clapp, of Catawba College, spent last night in the city on his way to Early, S. C., where he will perform his son's marriage on the 27th.

Mr. S. H. Wiley received a telegram yesterday stating that a house belonging to the Wiley estate had been destroyed by fire.

Messrs. W. Murdock Wiley, James H. Ramsay, John L. Randleman and John R. Julian have been appointed delegates from Rowan county to attend the meeting at Southern Pines in the interest of Southern insurance companies.

Another lodge of Jr. O. U. A. M. will be instituted this week in Salisbury. This is the third lodge of this order that has been established in Salisbury for the last two years and numerically the order is the largest in the place. The next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held here.

The Poets and Authors' Club will meet this evening with Miss Bessie Henderson. Goethe and Schiller will be the poets for study.

Messrs. Jno. Coit and J. W. Wiley have started a new brick yard, with a capacity of 7,000 brick per day.

Mrs. Jane Watson, mother-in-law of Mr. Jas. H. McKenzie, Rowan county's representative, died this morning.

Editor J. P. Caldwell, of the Charlotte Observer, spent yesterday in the city.

Mrs. Clarence Sawyer, of Asheville, after a pleasant visit to her father, Mr. R. J. Holmes, returned home yesterday. J. L. R.

National League Games.

At Baltimore:

Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	*	7	12	3
Boston	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	11	2

Batteries: Pond and Clark; Nicholas and Yearger.

At Cincinnati:

Cncinnati	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	3

Batteries: Breitenstein and Peitz; Briggs and Anson.

At Washington:

Washington	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	8	3
Brooklyn	0	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	13	1

Batteries: McJames, King, and McGuire; Daub, Kennedy and Smith.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	12	9	3
New York	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	10	2

Batteries: Orth and Bogie; Gettin and Warner.

Going to Fight for Greece.

New York, April 23.—Three hundred Greeks will sail on the Champagne for Greece to-morrow. They will come from Chicago, Boston, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Trenton. Fifty of the Chcago Greeks arrived to-day, and after visiting the Greek Consul went to the Greek headquarters in Roosevelt street, where they were enthusiastically received by their countrymen. They will be escorted to the pier to-morrow by a band and a large number of Greeks who cannot get away.

"Off for Greece."

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 23.—One hundred and fifty Greeks arrived here from Chicago on their way to New York. The train has a banner on it reading: "Off for Greece, Kind Friends, Good-bye, Farewell." On the other side was: "We return victors or die."

Under the Son.

Mr. Cumso (at the dinner table): "There's nothing new under the sun, you know."

The Minister: "That's so."

Tommy: "Yes, the' is, pa!"

Mrs. Cumso: "Tommy!"

The Minister: "What is it, my boy?"

Tommy: "The patch ma put in my pants today."

STATE AUDITOR WINS

Sections 2 and 3 Revenue and Machinery Acts Unconstitutional.

REMAINING SECTIONS UNAFFETED

THE 1895 RATE TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THOSE REJECTED.

This is 43 Cents on Property and $1.29 on Poll—State to Love $50,000—Judges Clark and Douglas Dissent.

Judge Montgomery has handed down the opinion of the Supreme Court in the tax case of the Governor vs. State Auditor, in which the Governor asked the court to issue a peremptory mandamus compelling the Auditor to observe the constitutional equation between property and poll tax and make the poll $1.38 instead of $1.29, as the act of the last Legislature fixed it.

In the opinion rendered the second and third sections of the Revenue and Machinery Act are declared unconstitutional and the position is taken that the corresponding sections of the acts of 1895 are still in force.

The act of 1897 fixed the property tax at 46 2-3 cents on the hundred dollars valuation and $1.29 on the poll, while that of 1895 is 43 cents on property and $1.29 on the poll.

In declaring the two sections of the new act invalid the court holds that it does not affect anw other sections of the act.

The opinion is based on the ground that the court has no right to say that the Legislature intended to do anything that does not explicitly appear in the act.

As the matter now stands the State Auditor will ssue his tax blanks in accordance with the provisions of the 1897 Revenue and Machinery Act, except when the second and third sections are involved, when those sections of the act of 1895 will be observed.

It is estimated that the decision will work a loss to the State of not less than $50,000, and possibly $75,000.

Judges Clark and Douglas dissent from the opinion, but have not yet filed their dissenting opinions. However, if that is done it will be merely a matter of form, as the opinion filed last evening will hold.

In the suit the State Auditor was represented by Attorney-General Walser.

COMMITTEE REORGANIZATION.

Caucus of Republican Senators Agrees to an Arrangement.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 23.—After two hours' discussion to-day the Republican caucus agreed to compromise the re-organization of the Senate committees on the basis proposed by Democrats and Populists. By this arrangement the Republicans will control the Committees on Postoffices and Appropriations. The silver element retains control of the Finance Committee, Jones, of Nevada, holding the balance of power. In this arrangement the Republicans have subordinated everything to a speedy enactment of the tariff. Any other course meant endless debate.

J. B. H.

Tariff Bill to be Reported.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, April 23.—The present arrangement is to report the tariff bill to the Senate next Thursday. To avoid delay and amendment, the bill will be reported to the Senate without consideration by the full committee. Once before the Senate, the bill will be pushed to enactment to the exclusion of everything else. The talk about a combination to defeat the bill is newspaper fabrication. By the middle or last of June it will pass the Senate.

J. B. H.

Colonel Mosby Injured.

Richmond, Va., April 23.—Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate cavalryman, while out driving at the University of Virginia, was badly hurt in a runaway accident. The horse became unmanageable and upset the conveyance. He sustained serious injuries about the head and face, and may lose one of his eyes.

All Will Vote Together.

Frankfort, Ky., April 23.—Tonight's Republican caucus was harmonious. Beyond all question the nominee, whoever he is, will be elected speedily. All original and anti-Hunter and sound money Democrats will vote for the Republican nominee tomorrow if one is named by that time.

DEBS ON CO-OPERATION

PORTER THINKS THAT THE LABOR LEADER IS SINCERE.

Makes Some Suggestions--Capital Invested in Industry, as Well as the Laborers, Deserves Fair Treatment.

Eugene V. Debs recently has given the public a manifesto wherein he comes out as the Moses of the labor people and proposes to lead them forth into one of the Western States, there to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" on what he calls the co-operative plan, free from trusts, corporations and all other evils. In short, he proposes to provide a type of civilization compared with which, to use his own language, "the present would appear like cannibalism." I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Debs upon several occasions, of hearing him speak and of talking over with him many of the problems he is trying to solve. In this intercourse I never have had occasion to question his sincerity nor his ability. He probably is the strongest man on the side of the questions he advocates, and as he is now advocating perfectly legitimate methods, he is entitled to fair consideration. Mr. Debs tells us that to organize for another strike is worse than folly. He is undoubtedly right on this point, and if he impresses it strongly upon those he influences, he is doing a useful act, and should be supported and commended by all law-abiding citizens.

Many of the most prominent labor leaders on both sides of the Atlantic started their public careers much as Debs did, in riot and bloodshed, and ended by being useful public men. Take, for example, JohnBurns, the English labor leader, who of late years has been harnessed in the London Council and doing splendid work for humanity, and especially for the improvement of the wage-earner. But John Burns has not undertaken too much. He has devoted his wonderful energy to improving the condition of his fellow-men in London and in bringing about all sorts of remedial legislation, both through Parliament and through the London County Council, has wiped out the mistakes of his early life and become a potent force in the government of his country.

I am afraid Mr. Debs is undertaking too much. To take the unemployed of the United States into some Western State and there set up a sort of commonwealth, I am afraid will not remedy the evil, even though under Mr. Debs's proposed system of industrial co-operation the wage-earner will get a larger share of the products of his labor. The first difficulty which confronts him is the fact that we are all one country, and therefore, you cannot make one part of the country rich and prosperous without correspondingly benefiting the rest of us. Then, should Mr. Deb's scheme prove successful, we all should be breaking our necks to go to Mr. Debs and share in the prosperity, and perhaps the effect of such an influx would lead to overproduction and the whole thing fail. It is proposed, in brief, "to destroy the whole capitalistic system and establish the co-operative commonwealth."

This sounds well, but it is difficult to see how it can be put into practical effect. Mr. Debs or any one else is free, perfectly free, to put the co-operative plan into operation without destroying anything. Co-operation among workingmen has been tried in many forms and in many countries, and with varied success. In reducing the cost of supplies, it has been fairly successful in England, and undoubtedly has helped the wage-earners in many ways to better their condition by establishing habits of thrift. The workingmen co-operators in England ten years ago numbered 640,000, and probably to-day nearly 1,000,000. Their capital was then more than $40,000,000 and their annual sales more than $130,000,000, probably $150,000,000. The condition of the wage-earner of Great Britain is better to-day than it was fifty or sixty years ago. No one can deny this. The improvement has not been brought about by schemes, such as that proposed by Mr. Debs, but by steady work on the part of labor leaders for the betterment of their followers. In spite of the tremendous periodical uprisings of labor organizations, which occur in this country, we have accomplished less than the trades unions of England do in their steady pull for improvement for less hours and more pay, and for all that goes to make the lot of those who toil more bearable.

Nearly ten years ago, when attending the Trades Congress at Hull, Yorkshire, I was struck with the strength of the organizations in England. In this direction the English wage-earner can give his brother in the United States many good points. The methodical persistency with which the British workman has taken up his own cause and, without violating law or order, pushed it along, is a marvel to those who have studied the labor question for fifteen or twenty years. While the state has been compelled to do much and in England has done more than we have in the United States, the workingman himself has taken upon his own shoulders the most astonishing burdens. In a Blue Book of the British Labor Department, for instance, I find the muster roli as follows:

Trades unionists	1,237,367
Members of friendly societies	8,320,262
Co-operators	1,126,744
Total	10,684,373

Can Mr. Debs point to more complete organization than this? It is doubtful if the influence of our trades unions on the body politic of the country is greater than the influence of similar societies in England. From a financial point of view these organizations are exceedingly strong. Turning to the transactions of these prodigious associations we find that the funds in hand are as follows:

	Pounds.	Dollars.
Trades unions	1,844,174	8,974,672.77
Fr'ndly societies	26,663,061	126,543,896.35
Co-op've sc'ties	14,195,181	68,642,863.33
Total	41,952,416	204,161,432.45

If the full returns were available these figures would have to be largely increased. The total liabilities of the building societies make up another £44,423,757 ($216,188,214.44). Over $11,000,000 annually are expended for sickness and funeral expenses. These matters are well worth a careful consideration by American labor leaders. This sort of work is far more important than sensational agitations and strikes. To study how all this has been accomplished and much more is of more practical value than dreaming over visions of imaginary commonwealths. At least I think so. One after another the working people of England have won small victories, and the sum of these have greatly changed their condition politically and undoubtedly added to their material prosperity.

There is a great work which Mr. Debs and those he represents could do for themselves and for the country. They could aid in bringing back prosperity by insisting at their great convention in June that the next ten years of our industiral history should be a decade of building up, not of destruction. While insisting on a liberal compensation for labor, they should also insist that capital invested in industry and in manufactures also would receive fair treatment. If this were done, enterprise would be encouraged and we soon should find there would be no unemployed, and, instead of bringing prosperity in spots, in the Debs commonwealth, for instance, we should have prosperity throughout the country, and in the return of good times labor would receive its share. There is a great work for our labor organizations besides that of destroying capital and flocking alone in some distant State. Why not take up some of this work?

Yesterday I gave a review of the reasons as laid down by the Minister of Finance for Japan for adopting a gold standard. The main points of the new currency law are:

1. The weight of 2 fun (11,574 grains Troy) of pure gold shall be the unit of coinage, which shall be called a yen.

2. The varieties of coin shall be: Gold—20 yen, 10 yen and 5 yen; silver—50 sen, 20 sen and 10 sen; nickel—5 sen and 5 rin; copper—1 sen and 5 ren.

3. The hundredth part of a yen shall be called a sen and the tenth part of a sen shall be called a rin.

4. The composition of the coins shall be as follows: Gold coins—900 parts of pure gold to 100 parts of copper; silver coins—800 parts of pure silver to 200 parts of copper; nickel coins—250 parts of nickel to 750 parts of copper; copper coins—950 parts of copper to 40 parts of tin and 10 parts of zinc.

5. The weights of the coins shall be as follows: The 20 yen gold, 16.6665 grains; the 10 yen gold, 8.3333 grains; the five yen gold, 4.1666 grains; the 50 sen silver, 13.4783 grains; the 20 sen silver, 5.3914 grains; the 10 sen silver, 2.6955 grains; the 5 sen nickel, 4.6654 grains; the 1 sen copper, 7.1280 grains; the 5 rin copper, 3.5640 grains.

6. Gold coins shall be legal tender to any amount. Silver coins shall be legal tender to the amount of ten yen. Nickel and copper coins shall be legal tender to the amount of one yen.

7. The free coinage of gold coins shall be adopted, while that of silver shall be abandoned.

8. The gold coins already issued shall circulate at twice the rate of the gold coins issued under the provisions of the new law, and the silver one-yen coins already issued shall be gradually exchanged for gold coins, according to the convenience of the government, at the rate of one gold yen for one silver yen.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

A VENEZUELAN CRISIS.

Colonel Ortego Says One is Rapidly Approaching.

"Venezuela is on the eve of social disturbances that may have a decidedly serious result,' said Col. T. G. Ortega, of Caracas, to a Mail and Express reporter. Col. Ortega is at the Hoffman House. He has just arrived from Venezuela, and is on his way to Europe. He served ten years in the regular army of the republic.

Venezuela is generally represented as being unlike several of her sister republics in that her people are peaceable and her social conditions settled. It has been pointed out that she had fewer revolutions than most of the other South American countries, and many interesting accounts of the progress which this particular nation has made in civilization have been published. Within the past few months at least two prominent Venezuelans have been quoted in The Mail and Express as saying that their country had made such advances in government and prosperity that it has left far behind the several neighboring nations that are so productive of revolution and social tumult of one kind and another.

Col. Ortega, who is a very well-educated and brave-minded man, does not take this optimistic view of conditions in his country.

"Things are not settled in Venezuela," he said, "and I am afraid they never will be until the color or race question is no longer an issue; and I do not see how that question is going to be disposed of. Venezuela is much the same as the other countries of South America in that the half-breeds are in the majority, and are in control of the government. Having the votes they are able to put their candidates into office, and of their power is born an arrogance and corruption that are carried to a tremendous length. The best class of citizens, men who, in a large measure, furnish the money and the brains and the culture of the country, are powerless. They are ignored and are often trampled under foot.

"In Venezuela we have to submit to a great deal of arrogance on the part of the government. The present government, powerfully intrenched, has gone on getting more and more reckless and indifferent to the public welfare. There is a degree of corruption in high places that, I believe, is equal in few countries. Men go into public office worth nothing, and in a few years are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Gen. Crespo, the President of the Republic, belongs to the class I have mentioned, that have the majority of the votes. He has held office for a number of years, and he and his party are seeking to dictate the result of the coming general election, which will be held in about three months. Under the Constitution, the President cannot succeed himself. There will be no attempt to evade this provision, but an attempt will be made to perpetuate, in some form, the present oligarchy.

"A good deal depends on this election. If it is free and honest, if there is an opportunity afforded for the full expression of the individual will, there is no danger of any trouble, but if there is any attempt to restrict the rights and powers of the citizens, the consequences may be serious. I may add that there is at present a great deal of dissatisfaction and uneasiness among the people. They are disgusted with the corruption and extravagance of those in power, and it will not take much to inflame them. I am sorry to say that I cannot testify to Venezuela's settled condition.

"Times are hard there. Coffee, of which we produced 1,800,000 bags last year, is very low, so low that most of the product remains unsold."

A bag of coffee, as Col. Ortega explained, holds one hundred pounds. At present prices the grower does not get more than 10 cents per pound. The prices of other material products, the Colonel says, are also unusually low.

In speaking of the treaty of arbitration, he said the outcome was foreseen in Venezuela a long time ago, and there has been no doubt that it would be satisfactorily adjusted. The terms of the treaty were entirely satisfactory.

"Gen. Juan Pieti has been sent to Great Britain as a special Minister, and it is expected that full diplomatic relations will be at once resumed," he said. "Gen. Pieti was formerly President, and has also represented Venezuela in several foreign countries. I presume he will return, to be succeeded by a prominent resident Minister."

Col. Ortega says that part of Venezuela that has caused the various boundary disputes is practically worthless, consisting largely of marshes, and inhabited by Indians. "This issue involved in the dispute with Great Britain is wholly political or moral," he added, "as it makes very little difference, so far as the value of the property is concerned, to whom the land belongs."

He was asked as to the sympathy of the people of South America for the struggling Cubans. He replied: "There in Cuba the race question comes in again. We are Republicans and we would, naturally, like to see Cuba a free country, but there especially the whites of unmixed blood are in such a small minority that there would be continual disturbances if the island should become independent. The negroes and half breeds would rule, and they are incapable of government. They would keep things in a state of constant turmoil."

ELK PARK.

An Enterprising Town—Railroad Building—Summer Hotels, Etc.

Special Correspondence Tribune.

Elk Park, N. C., April 22.—This little town of hardly more than four hundred inhabitans, is one of the most enterprising towns in the western part of the State. Notwithstanding the terrible panic that the country has experienced in the last four years, our little town has more than carried its own. The principal industry is lumber, logs and staves. Since the first of December, there has been over one million feet of lumber shipped from this station, while shipments from other stations have been equally as large.

This town is 3,400 feet above sea level, and is fast becoming a great summer resort. Already the hotels and boarding houses have more applications for guests than they can accommodate this season.

We are located just two miles from the famous Cranberry Iron and Coal Company's mines, which company controls inexhaustible supplies of rich magnetic ore. It is thought that the works will shortly start up, and this means employment to 300 men, besides necessitating the putting on of extra trains. It is reported that the company have made a sale of 500 tons of iron, and it must be true, as we have seen heavy shipments the past few days.

Another great industry that is booming up this section and giving employment to a large force of hands at 80c. to $1 per day, is a new railroad that is being built from Cranberry, N. C., to Pineola, a distance of thirteen miles, and which runs through a very heavy timbered country, and through the flourishing town of Montezuma, and passing within two miles of Linville, N. C., a great summer resort. The style of the company is the Linville River, Lumber and Railroad Company, and is under the efficient management of A. B. Camp, president; E. B. Camp, vice-president; E. H. Camp, secretary. This company owns the stumpage on more than eleven thousand acres, estimated to be over two hundred million feet of lumber, the majority of which is white pine, which is similar to the Michigan pine, and is very valuable. A survey is now being made from Pineola to Collettsville, N. C., a distance of sixteen miles, for the locating of another railroad, which will connect this new road, with the Caldwell and Northern, which runs to Lenoir, thereby giving us an outlet to South Carolina, for our lumber, logs, staves, farm products, etc., which will be much nearer than going round by Johnson City and Asheville. Already Pineola has made quite a stride toward building a town. A large number of buildings have already been built, and others are being rapidly pushed to completion.

A ten thousand dollar hotel is one of the principal attractions. It contains forty rooms, and is finished with the latest modern improvements. It will open about June 1st.

It is predicted that the rush for summer travel to the mountains will greatly exceed that of last season. Already the Cloudland Hotel on top of Roan mountain, and the Blowing Rock Hotel at Blowing Rock, are making arrangements to open about May 1st.

Good roads are the making of any country, and I learn that S. M. Dugger, author of the noted book, Balsam Groves, of the "Grandfather," has about completed his turnpike road up the "Winding Stairs," which will connect McDowell county with Mitchell county, and open a good market for corn, potatoes, etc.

Captain Kelsey, of Kawana, N. C., is engaged in surveying out a turnpike road from Spruce Pine to Asheville.

We often read in newspapers of old men marrying young girls, but last Sunday a wedding took place near here, where the bride was fifteen and the groom was sixty years old. May joy go with them.

A shooting affair occurred at Montezuma a few days ago, in which a negro named Reddy, was fatally shot by a negro named Moore. Moore was arrested at Linville, and is now in jail at Bakersville.

C. C. C.

SPANISH ATROCITES.

An American Tells of the Fearful Scenes He Has Witnessed.

Worcester, Mass., April 23.—A letter has just been received here by Lawyer Paul Bronner from William Fair, of Worcester, written at Jucaro, Puerto Principe, Cuba, inside the insurgent lines, and dated April 5. Mr. Fair represents a mercantile agency, and left here late in February for Washington and Baltimore, and expected to go to Cuba before his return. In his letter he says:

"I am down in the heart of the fighting. The Cubans have the best of it all through, but, of course, suffer great hardships. The entire east end of the island is absolutely controlled by them, and most of the provinces of Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, besides Havana itself, may fall any day.

"The much-talked-of Jucaro-Moron trocha, built at enormous expense by the Spanish and well armed with cannon and protected by troops, is soft for the insurgents. They pass it at will, blow up the forts with dynamite and make short work of any Spanish troops in the section. A few days ago I witnessed a battle between 800 Cubans and two forts protected by 1,000 Spanish troops. It took the insurgents less that thirty minutes to take them, and they captured all the arms and cannon.

"Of course war is terrible. I see the bodies of men, women, and children brought in that have been murdered by the Spanish soldiers. Their fiendish deeds are too awful to mention. I saw last week three beautiful little Cuban girls, aged 8, 6, and 4 years; their mother, a woman of about 30 years, and two old women, possibly 60 years, all in one heap, their throats cut from ear to ear, and the women and oldest girl had been assaulted. This was done by soldiers of Gen. Weyler while marching through the district. Their war seems to be on women and children. When they meet a body of Cuban troops they scarcely wait to fight, but throw down their arms and run.

"I expect to leave soon for the north on a steamer we are expecting loaded with arms. We hear she got away for this place several days ago. This is a beautiful climate, warm and mild as can be. A cool ocean breeze at night; fruit, flowers, and fish are plentiful, and nature seems to have outdone itself in creating this beautiful island, and I sincerely hope it will gain its freedom.

"I have met Gen. Maximo Gomez, Commander-in-Chief of the army, also the Cuban President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt. I met them at the Cuban capital in the mountains in Camaguey provnce. I found them men among men. They are surrounded by a strong force of Cuban soldiers and are making dynamite and gunpowder. They have a large hospital and are governing the section under their control better than ever the Spanish did."

BERTIE COUNTY.

Farmer's House Burned—Superior Court Docket, Etc.

Special Correspondence Tribune.

Windsor, N. C., April 23.—The residence and all out buildings of James C. Freeman, a well-known farmer, living near Merry Hill, was burned yesterday. Mr. Freeman lost all of his furniture and household goods and all of his provisions.

The spring term of the Superior Court will begin Monday next. There are seventy-three cases on the criminal docket and thirty-seven on the civil.

Mrs. Fanny Davis, aged fifty-four, died of neuralgia of the heart yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Reuben L. Morris.

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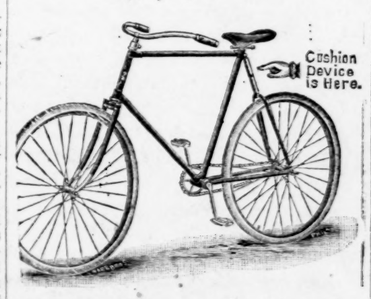
THERE IS A Richmond IN THE FIELD.



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General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

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A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.

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Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2.

To take effect Wednesday, November 25th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11:25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:39
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:56
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:39
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:09
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:13
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:43
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:42	4:24
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:30	4:08
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	8:55	10:10
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:43	10:00
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:40	9:40
2.43	6:05	..Havelock	8:26	9:26
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:19	8:47
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:13	8:38
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:07	8:29
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City		
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:13
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednasdey and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

PORTER ON CIVIL SERVICE

HE BELIEVES THAT FITNESS SHOULD BE JUDGED.

Discretion is Needful—Says That the Extension of the System to All Officers Would Make It a Farce.

Gov. Black's "anti-starch bill," as it is called, has brought the civil service reformers to Albany, and they are buzzing like bees around the governor's ears. This bill aims to do just what the popular name implies—take a little starch out of the civil service laws of the state. These laws have become so artificial that the two-foot rule and apothecary's scale are put to work to weigh every element in human character including loyalty, faithfulness, devotion and other qualities. That there should be a revulsion against the civil service laws of State and Nation is not a matter of surprise when the people understand to what senseless extreme they have been carried.

Curiously enough, while the extreme civil service reformers were at Albany, urging that the proposed bill would "emasculate the entire civil service system of the State," the Court of Appeals was preparing a decision which clearly makes clear the main point in contention, not between out and out partisans, for there are few such left in the Republican party—but between those who believe in fitness, but are in doubt as to whether all other qualifications should be disregarded. In other words, an examination unquestionably is a great help in selecting candidates for office, but it should not be the sole and only test for every one, from doorkeepers to President of the United States.

The logical outcome of this system would be the selection of the President, the Cabinet and other officials by examination. Every year we should have national examinations at Washington, and candidates should make an annual pilgrimage, shut themselves up in a cell with a pitcher of ice water and a loaf of bread, and there compete for office of high estate. That is the examination system carried to its logical results.

The decision of the Court of Appeals rightly, I think, points out the weakness in the competitive system pure and simple, and lays down one or two sound propositions that nearly all good citizens will agree to. These propositions in no way conflict with efficient government. They are simply applying the true principles of business to the public service. No business man on earth when he wants assistants judges by the competitive tests alone. He is bound to take other things into consideration in the employment of help besides the mere fact of ability to pass an examination. More especially is this the case when we have to decide upon those who are to be near us in business—that is, engaged in confidential duties. A man almost might as well select his wife by competitive examination as to say: "This person has passed at one hundred all around, and I will therefore take him or her, as the case may be."

The Court of Appeals say that they have been asked to limit the competitive places to those positions where secrecy was required. They consider such a limitation altogether too narrow, and declare that judgment and other qualities of like nature must be considered in filling confidential positions. They say:

"In order to determine whether the examination of a candidate for office is practicable, we must first ascertain the nature and character of the duties of his position. We have carefully read the evidence in this Brooklyn case, and not a word have we found tending to show that a competitive examination is practicable for a position where the appointee is to receive, open, read and answer the letters of his chief; where he is to counsel and advise with him with reference to his conduct and management of his office, sign his name to checks or warants, or collect and pay out his money, have the combination of his safe, and the custody and control of its contents.

"A candidate may be ever so competent and still lack many of the necessary elements of a trustworthy officer. He may be ever so learned, and still lacking in judgment and discretion. He may be discreet and still without character. He may be honest and yet mediocre, and a person in whom you could not confide. To our minds, the framers of the Constitution or of the statutes never contemplated or intended that a competitive examination was practicable."

This is good law and common sense also. No one ever questioned President Harrison's friendliness to the civil service law. In some legitimate directions he extended it, and wherever practicable gave it honest support. Yet I have heard President Harrison substantially express the views laid down by the Court of Appeals. It was at the time when the extreme civil service people were urging him to extend the law to all classes of appointments. He took the ground that, in doing this indiscriminately, they went too far. That there were many other qualities besides the mere ability to pass an examination that must be considered in making appointments to the public service, and to ignore them was not only wrong, but would ultimately lead to public aversion to the whole system and a relapse to the old method of an indiscriminate scramble for spoils.

We are in danger of this revulsion of sentiment to-day in consequence of the action of ex-President Cleveland in illegally and wrongfully including thousands of political appointees, many of whom had never even submitted to even reasonable tests as to fitness, under the protection of the civil service, proposes to deal with this in a perfectly justifiable manner. It provides that the civil service law shall not be construed to allow the appointment to the classified service, or the promotion in that service, of any person who has not passed a competitive examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examinations. All appointments to office in the several branches of the classified service which have been made since March 4, 1893, without a competitive examination on the part of those so appointed, or unless it appears that such appointments are especially exempted from such competitive examinations, are declared to be illegal and contrary to the true intent and spirit of the civil service law.

In consequence of this, all persons now in the classified public service who have been appointed since March 3, 1895, and who were not prior to their said appointment in the classified service under the civil servce law, must, in the event of its passage, within ninety days from the passage of this bill appear before the proper Board of Civil Service Examiners for competitive examination. These examinations, however, will not give to them any preference over other citizens duly qualified for entry into the civil classes of the public service, but they will stand upon equal footing in all respects as to said competitive examination as though they had never been appointed to the places.

There would seem to be nothing unreasonable in this proposition, nor yet in taking the Public Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing out of the civil service, nor in refusing to extend the system to laborers. The trades unions take care of the mechanical departments, and civil service rules are of no more value than they would be if applied to the printing department of a newspaper office. To tie up all the laborers employed by the Government in civil service would bring great distress to many worthy veterans and to men noted for faithful and loyal service both in war and peace. It would hurt true civil service more than it would benefit. Less than 20 per cent. of the servants of our National Government, exclusive of the President, Cabinet and postmasters, are now exempt from the classified service. That should satisfy the most ardent reformer. To extend it to laborers and scrubwomen will be the surest way to destroy a system which, if kept within the bounds of reason and not prostituted, as in the last administration, for political purposes, is capable of working much good for the public service.

If the Mugwump press insist upon attacking indiscriminately every one who, though friendly to civil service, is opposed to civil service run riot, they only will arouse enmity against the law. The American people believe in fair play. They passed a civil service law to aid heads of departments and bureaus in selecting fit persons to do the public work. To use this law to keep incompetent people in office, to influence the appointment of laborers and to retain in office thousands who had been put in without any examination whatever, merely for political purposes, is stretching it far beyond the patience of the American people. We are not yet ready for the barnacle system. When we are, Republican institutions will cease to exist.

It is a mistake for those who believe in the kind of civil service law which President McKinley himself said in his inaugural address he did not believe in, to abuse the delegation of young Republicans for asking that something like 40,000 officers should be restored to the status they occupied prior to Mr. Cleveland's last civil service extensions. These include chiefs of divisions in the various departments, confidential clerks, many employes in the different post-offices and custom houses throughout the country, those engaged in the internal revenue service and all the high officials now exempt from removal for political reasons. In short it applies to the very persons referred to in the decision of the Court of Appeals. These persons were wrongfully included under the civil service, and the President is justified in undoing the mischief thus perpetrated by ex-President Cleveland in a purely partisan spirit, and not for the purpose of advancing civil service reform. Or at least let these people, as they would under Representative Grosvenor's bill, submit to a competitive examination.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

A PAPER FROM THE SHOULDER.

The Committee of of the Presbytery Brings in a Hot Document.

The Gastonia Gazette says that at the late session of the Presbytery at that place an overture was presented from the Pineville church regarding certain worldly amusements.

After a hot debate the paper was not adopted but it was decided that the general laws and deliverances already existing were sufficient and should be enforced.

In its overture the Pineville church set forth that rumors were current that certain ministers, together with office-bearers and members of the church had attended the circus, and in view of it asked for a deliverance from the Presbytery upon the evil complained of. The overture was referred to a special committee, the chairman of which, the Rev. Roger Martin, wrote and submitted an answer, which was smoking hot from start to finish.

Referring to the evils of attending the circus, together with such wordly amusements as theatre-going, horse-racing, dancing, card playing etc., the committee submitted as the Presbytery's deliverance—

That it has been the invariable and oft-repeated declaration of all our church courts, from session to General Assembly, running through several generations, that indulgence in such amusements, either by attending them personally or affording them aid, encouragement, or comfort in any way is utterly inconsisten with the Christian profession and a most palpable and flagrant violation of church vows; that members of the church so indulging expose themselves unquestionably to the severe censure and discipline of the church; that indulging in such amusement is a sad evidence of either an unregenerated heart or a deadened conscience; that it is utterly paradoxical to suppose that the same person can find gratification in these amusements and also the spiritual joys and pleasures of communion with God and delight in spiritual things; that the two classes of pleasures and joys diametrically oppose each other and in very nature of the case utterly incompatable; that the church member who attends the circus, etc., loads his church with deep reproach, shame and disgrace, neutralizes her power for good, cripples her influence, mars her beauty and glory, takes from her salt its savor and shears away from her her conserving, restraining elevation and purifying power in the community; that it is a miserable attempt to serve two masters, God and mammon; that the man becomes an unquestionable patron of vice in many of its most hurtful, repulsive and hideous forms, a patron, a companion, an associate of courtezans, gamblers, drunkards, Sabbath-desecrators, profane swearers, sharpers, cheats, men of unutterable cruelty—brutal, ferocious—law-breakers utterly devoid of all shame and decency; a patron of an institution that does more to corrupt, polute and debauch the rising generation than almost any other thing—an institution that like a noxious serpent leaves its filthy slime and poison all along its trail as it winds its loathsome way through the country; that the church member who enters the circus, etc., stultifies himself, stands before God a perjured soul, unclean and stained, unfit for decent society, unworthy of the communion of saints, and only meet for the eternal burning."

It was further set forth that this was no new declaration and citation from records of the church courts were given to sustain the statement. The paper further, with earnestness and affection, enjoined the people to abstain from countenancing such evils and the ministers to preach against these worldly amusements and dissuade the people from indulgence in them, and further they provided that copies be printed and the pastors be instructed to read the deliverance from their pulpits.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1897.

READ OUT.

It has been apparent for some time that Democrats who could not accept the financial vagaries embodied in the Chicago platform would find the doors of the party organization closed against them, although there were some who indulged the hope that the crushing defeat of the Bryanites last November would bring the leaders to their senses. The trend of sentiment in the Democratic party since the election, however, proves that such hopes are vain. The men who led the party to disaster in 1896 are so infatuated with the false doctrines set forth in the pame of Jefferson and Democracy that they have no toleration whatever for a Democrat who has the courage to hold the faith once delivered to the fathers. The party leaders have spoken, not once nor twice, but time and again, to the effect that henceforth there is no place in the bosom of Democracy for those who cannot swallow Bryanism. This proposition is emphasized by the Atlanta Constitution, the leading Southern Democratic newspaper and one of the foremost exponents of those political heresies that alienated many who had been prominent in the party counsels and many more who had fought in the ranks. We copy the article in order that Sound-Money Democrats—bolters as the Bryanites call them—may understand that the party is done with them. Aside from that the article is of little value. The Constitution says:

Elsewhere we present an interesting collection of Democratic comments on the editorial article in The Constitution of Sunday last outlining the Democratic position.

We present these comments, not for the purpose of assuring Democrats that there is to be no change in the policy of their party in regard to the issues of the hour, but to settle the doubts that seem to exist in the minds of bolters as to whether the party, having marched up the hill and successfully planted its standard there, will now turn tail and go marching down again.

It was a foregone conclusion, indeed, that Democrats would indorse the statements made in The Constitution's editorial article; and it was essential that these statements should be made at this time. The campaign of 1898 is now begun, and it is necessary at the very threshold thereof that the voters of the country should understand the nature of the principles and policies which the party proposes to carry to the front.

The senators and representatives of Georgia, standing for the party in this State; Senator Jones, representing the Democratic National Executive Committee; Congressman Bailey, the leader of the House Democrats, and other distinguished Democratic leaders have nailed and clinched the policy outlined by The Constitution. We present what they say, not as a feat of newspaper enterprse, but simply as an advertisement of the views and purposes of active members of the party who, being at the political storm center, and having every opportunity to confer with Democrats from all parts of the country, clearly understand the import of events and the intentions of the party at large.

We call the attention of bolters and others who have isolated themselves by refusing to accept the Chicago platform to the enthusiasm with which the Democratic leaders in Congress have indorsed the statement of The Constitution that the principles set forth in that declaration are essentially and irrevocably Democratic, and that the party must continue to stand upon them if it hopes to command the confidence and support of the people.

The trouble with some who have heretofore called themselves Democrats is that they take too narrow a view of Democratic principles, and seem to fail to recognize these principles when they are applied to new conditions. Another trouble is that a few men otherwise gifted have somehow imbibed the idea that tariff reform is the only end and aim of Democracy.

The truth is that the elemental principles of Democracy apply to every conceivable issue that can arise under a government such as ours was intended to be. No political condition can possibly exist that the fundamental principles of Democracy will not fit; no legislative evil can arise that Democracy cannot find a remedy for. "The greatest good of all—injustice to none." That is a complete conception of Democracy and its mission. "The equality of all men—not in station, but before the law." That is the end and aim of Democracy. Whatever is really great is simple, and Democracy is simple Whatever is really good is good for all. To bring about these results—to produce these fruits—is the mission of Democracy.

In the Chicago platform these fundamental principles are applied to existing conditions and the remedies and reforms set forth in that document are in perfect accord with every feature of every doctrine formulated by Thomas Jefferson as applicable to a government of for and by the people.

Those who do not accept the Chicago platform are not Democrats. They are opposed to Democracy and to its beneficent mission. But the Democratic party never has asked and never will ask those who cannot accept its fundamental principles to support its candidates. Its invitations are extended to those who believe in popular government, and who have entire confidence in the aggregate wisdom of the people and in their ability to settle rightly and justly all questions of legislation and government policy.

In the Chicago platform principles as old as the conception of human justice are applied to existing conditions, and the remedies therein formulated are made necessary by legislation which, in its intention and results, is the opposite of Democracy in every respect. There will be no turning back, no suppression of vital issues, no dodging, hedging or equivocation. Dating from the adoption of the Chicago platform, the issues between the people and those who have sought with almost fatal success to oppress them through the medium of class legislation will be clear cut. The lines will be so plainly drawn that the dullest mind will not need to ask for an explanation.

The policy of proscription indicated in the Constitution's article can have no other effect than to drive many of the best Democrats in the country into the Republican party. No man of honest convictions upon the matters of difference herein referred to can abandon principle for the sake of regularity. The separation between Sound-Money Democrats and the party of Bryan and Jones and the Constitution is final. The logical thing for the former to do is to come into the Republican party where they will be welcomed.

WORTH MANY MILLIONS.

Under a Baltimore date, the News and Observer yesterday printed the substance of an interview with ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, introduced with the following headlines: "He Gives the South a Pointer. Ex-Secretary Herbert Says That Railroads are Managed on Such Liberal Lines that it is a Pity for the Southern People to Attack Them." The article is as follows:

The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore publishes this week an interview with ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, in which he takes the ground that as soon as the conservatism of the southern people and the inherent soundness of their principles shall be made sufficiently widely known, it will become the custom in financial circles to favor southern securities. He based his idea of the conservatism of the south upon the fact that population of unmixed Anglo-Saxonism has been trained under common law institutions to regard precedent and to venerate law and order and justice. He admits that there has been in the south some of the anti-corporation craze, but from his standpoint, which is exceptionally good for obtaining a broad view of existing conditions, he sees a passing of the evil and he predicts that it can never live long enough to become sufficiently vigorous to do any damage in a Southern atmosphere. The age of machinery and large enterprises, he is convinced, is leading Southerners to appreciate the advantages of associating labor and capital in corporate enterprises for the utilization of inventions, and that the day is not far distant when the politician of the South who indulges in wholesale and indiscriminate abuse of corporations will be put down as an enemy to the best interests of his country. He said:

"It would be worth many millions of dollars for the South's future development if our people should right now take the lead in manifesting a spirit of fairness toward the railroads, as they have abundant encouragement for doing by reason of the fact that most of our railroads are managed on such liberal lines as to deserve popular co-operation, having as a rule voluntarily adopted policies of respect for the public's rights and calculated to promote the public welfare."

The views of Mr. Herbert, The Tribune is happy to say, are in line with those often expresed in these columns. It is very gratifying to see the News and Observer giving prominence to such views, even though it does not endorse them except inferentially. If the people of the South in general and of North Carolina in particular would stop their unreasonable war on the railroads and give them an opportunity to proceed with their plans for developing the country without vexatious molestation, it would, indeed, be worth millions to this section. Let us give the railroads a fair chance.

It is not often that The Tribune has occasion to copy anything from the News and Observer, but it reproduces the foregoing article with pleasure. When it can give the benefit of its extensive circulation to a real good thing from its contemporary's columns, it will be pleased to do so again.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

The main feature of the stiuation in Thessaly, as the New York Sun observes, is the uncertainity still surrounding the position about Larissa. The investment spoken of in the Turkish reports cannot take place until the bulk of the Turkish army has crossed the Salamvria, Larissa being situated on the south bank of that stream. Before Edhem Pasha has cleared the whole of the plain between the frontier and the Salamvria, no investment or assault on Larissa is possible. The most that could be done would be to bombard it from the plain on the north side. There is reason to believe that the Greeks are not wholly unprepared for this, as early in the year it was reported that some heavy naval guns had been sent up from the Piraeus to Volo for transport to Larissa. In any case the next authentic news from there will be of great interest. The Greeks still seem to have a large force on the frontier, and their possession of the roads leading into Turkish territory from Zarkos and of the Reveni defile is a menace to the Turkish right advance. The bombardment of Platamona appears to be with a view to seize the road running along the coast and from there opening communications with the Greek forces at Rapsani and Nezeros, and perhaps throwing in reinforcements from the coast. A bombardment of Salonica would not probably be attempted, as it would be sure to bring on Austrian intervention. There are large European interests in Salonica, mostly in the hands of Austrian and British subjects. Katarina, which, it is said, will be bombarded, is the port of Elassona, and, if it falls into the hands of the Greeks, will be a thorn in Edhem Pasha's communications.

The capture, reported, of Chios and Mitylene has some importance. Mitylene is separated from the mainland by but a narrow channel, well protected from high winds, and could be made the base of operations, such as landing arms and sending in bands to raise a population more or less inclined to brigandage. Trouble might thus be given to the Turkish garrisons of the Dardanelles forts.

The destruction of an important railway bridge between Gumerdjina Dedeagatch on the Salonica-Constantinople railway will oblige the Turks to detail large detachments to guard the line and the trains. Quantities of dynamite, with the use of which the Greek fishermen on the coast are quite familiar, appear to have found their way into the country.

The demand of the Porte on Bulgaria for the expulsion of the Greek Consuls from Bulgarian territory, if refused, may bring on complications. The Turkish army on the Bulgarian eastern frontier is estimated at 90,000 men, armed with Mauser magazine rifles, which, however, are reported to be greatly deteriorated through neglect and rust from the dampness of the buildings in which they have been stored for several years. The Bulgarians have the Mannlicher rifles.

The assumption of the protection of the Catholic Greeks in Turkey by France and of the orthodox Greeks by England introduces a novel feature in a strange situation. So does the compliance of the Egyptian authorities with the Turkish demand for the dismissal of the Greek Consul-General Gryparis.

The Greek operations in Epirus are evidently with the view of isolating the Turkish forces in front of Arta and at Preveza, and, according to the reports, appear to be going on successfully. The occupation of Epirus would at once reinforce the Greeks by fifteen or twenty thousand splendid irregular fighters. The plain of Neochori and the town of Filippiada being in the possession of the Greeks will greatly facilitate the object aimed at by the advance into Epirus and up the road on the west of the Kilberini mountains to Janina. Still the main interest of the situation centres at Larissa, from where the Crown Prince Constantine telegraphs to Athens that his army maintains its positions, but that heavy fighting is going on, in which he and his brother Nicholas participate. The latest telegrams that Edhem Pasha has called for 40,000 reinforcements are ominous of disaster to the Turks.

A PARLIAMENTARY REFORMER.

Senator Mason went at the Senate rules, says the New York Press, in the ony way that parliamentary reforms were ever carried out; that is to say, in the sort of argument at which the parliament may smile—one did at Gladstone in '66 till Hyde Park railways began to go down under the pressure of reform meetings—but which will thrill the country. It is only by reflex action from without that the Senate can be moved to its own amendment. The clearest demonstration, of which Senator Hoar, for instance, might be capable, of the suicidal fatuity of continuing the present rules would not influence a vote. But Senator Mason's vivacious talk of "the body which those within it and on its pay roll believe to be great, but which is the only legislative body in existence incapable of doing business," will revive popular hope with its evidence that public opinion has at last one spokesman in a body where public opinion, though often externally effective, has long been voiceless. The people will see one Senator who thinks and talks as they do about the Senate. And their response, if Senator Mason makes good his word of thrashing over "this old straw" "for his six years," will make votes.

There are other points in Senator Mason's advocacy of the limit of debate that should make it effective. He is not entangled in deep, dark Machiavelian machinations, as was Senator Hill. So his efficiency will not be impaired by the loss of prestige due to the failure of plots irrelative to this subject, but influential upon his whole career. He has none of the splenetic sensitiveness so copiously displayed by Senator Hoar in his recent remarkable confession and avoidance in the Forum—that queer argument that the Senate, if practically useless, is not drunkenly vicious, and hence should be borne with. If the Senator's system resists that Senate malaria of the "hope of power" to which he humorously alluded yesterday; if he constantly renews that "message from the people" which he hastened to deliver before the mummifying influences of the chamber had enshrouded him, he will be a most useful instrument in the cure of what is today undoubtedly the most serious functional defect in the American system of government.

A BORE AND A BACKNUMBER.

New York Press.

The attempted apotheosis of a bore by a backnumber, as a rule, does not demand much animadversion. But the article on Grover Cleveland by Carl Schurz in the May number of McClure's Magazine is so vicious, withal, in its historic fatalities that a duty to the public and that large public, posterity, is involved in condemning it roundly.

Mr. Schurz asserts over and over again—apparently on the principle "a lie well stuck to beats the truth all hollow"—that Cleveland's three nominations and two elections to the Presidency were due primarily to his popularity with the masses and not to the politicians of his party. Any one who has taken the trouble to study our politics—and Mr. Schurz has been naturalized long enough not to be a mere natural on this point—knows perfectly well that Mr. Cleveland's first nomination for the Presidency was made entirely by Democratic politicians on the score of political availability.

A comparatively unknown man, pitchforked by a Republican factional quarrel in a pivotal State into the Governorship with an enormous majority behnd him, he was as naturally the choice of the majority of Democratic politicians as a goose is the natural result of a goose egg, when hatched. The fact that the political managers in Mr. Cleveland's own State distrusted and opposed him would cut no figure. Southern and Western politicians, on the contrary, would be quite tolerant of any offishness on the part of the President to leaders in his own State, for they would argue that from this more offices and more power in the administration would accrue to them. They counted that first time, that Hill and his buccaneers would not be able, even if they dared try it, to knife Cleveland in this State. They counted on more—that Tammany would steal the State for Cleveland; and since then Tammany men have admitted in their cups that they did steal New York from James G. Blaine.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated a second time, not on account of his popularity with the masses any more than at first, but simply and solely because the majority of politicians in his incoherent party believed that the magic of past success would influence voters. That rabbit's foot in Cleveland's pocket proved a lame one, and Harrison was elected.

The conditions brought about by Cleveland's first term began to culminate about the middle of Harrison's excellent administration in popular discontent and hunger for change. Meantime the Mugwump myth about Cleveland had been assiduously cultivated, and for a third time the politicians believed that they could win with Cleveland. Our own opinion all along was that the Democracy in 1892 would have won with any Democrat. So deep-seated was the general discontent, caused primarily by Clevelandism, yet not brought home to him then in the minds of Americans as it is now, that even if the Democracy had nominated an ex-Confederate of high personal character in 1892, he probably would have won, for the American people never do things by halves.

What Mr. Cleveland has done of incalculable mischief in his last term the American people know. Hence Mr. Schurz's attempt to make a halo for his hero out of the bond issue, when the necessity for that measure was caused by Cleveland's own fatuous policy, is one of the most impudent specimens of special pleading we ever remember to have encountered.

In what Mr. Schurz calls "Cleveland's dignified and statesmanlike foreign policy" it is hugely laughable to note that his adorer does not approve the special thing in all his national career that shines out to Mr. Cleveland's credit. When Mr. Cleveland asserted the Monroe Doctrine so forcibly that from it the arbitration idea has fruited he did an act that will save him from complete condemnation by an impartial patriotic historian. We are not of those who would seek to deprive him of this honor by accrediting it to Richard Olney. Even if Olney was the originator of it, Mr. Cleveland made it his own. Neither are we of those who profess to believe that Mr. Cleveland has been monetarily dishonest. We admit that he has had some suspicious associates, and we think a President, like Caesar's wife, should keep himself free from any possible suspicion, even if he had to cut his Wall street friends. But we leave it for Democratic papers, like one recently in Chicago, to assert that Mr. Cleveland has retired from the White House with five millions. We believe, because we hope so, that this is not true or anywhere near the truth.

Still, we can well understand how the fulsome, false and silly endeavors of idolators like Mr. Schurz to distort history might irritate men into believing almost anything ill of the most mischievous "ruler" a civilized nation ever inflicted on itself once in a fit of unreason which it continues bitterly to repent.

In the eyes, however, of a vast majority of Americans we believe that Mr. Cleveland, the Mugwump myth, has fallen from the position of a political burden to the level of a bore. And we wonder how a generally wide-awake magazine like McClure's happened to impose upon its patrons by giving up any space to such a tiresome, jejune, played-out theme.

Relief has had the same effect upon Rev. Jeremiah Lamentation Ramsey, late the apostle of miscellaneous woe, that it has had upon his brother, the Rev. Hallelujah Ayer. He has got gay. In the last issue of his noble paper he expresses the conviction that the Observer is trying to hold him up for a piece of his pie. Our hopes have been realized. It will be recalled that in speaking, some two weeks ago, of the blithsomeness of Hallelujah, since coming into the enjoyment of his relief, we expressed the hope that even Lamentation might yet relax. He has done so. The World has become brighter to him. Wall street is not the fearful menace it once was. He can now hear the birds sing; and a long-silent chord in his heart responds again to the voices of nature. Verily, as the late Sigmund Landecker, of Charlotte, said of the future, when a customer promised to pay his bill at that remote and indefinite period, so we can say of relief, in view of its influence upon Hal and Lam., that it is "a great institution."—Charlotte Observer.

The Palladium of Our Liberties.

The Charlotte correspondent of the Raleigh Tribune writes that paper:

The Criminal Court which has just closed here was a wonderful one. A thrice-confeseed fire-bug and attempted burglar, a boy 16 years old, was acquitted and thrown upon the market to go and do likewise. An old theif named Goodman got a year in the pen to go and do likewise. Au old thief and acting as a "stall" for thieves. If this is the maximum penalty the law ought to be changed. If not, the judge was too lenient. A would-be murderer got two years on the chain-gang, but an appeal was taken and he was released on $500 bail. What a farce! A bail piece of that amount to hold a man on a two year sentence. A colored man caught by a police officer while robbing a safe was cleared. Where in the name of heaven is the trouble?

It is not our business to rush to the defense of Judge Sutton, but we happen to know that he was very indignant on account of the acquittal of Blackburn—who is 19 years old, instead of 16—and that he denounced from the bench the crime of the would-be murderer, Kirk. Of the details of the Goodman case, we know but little. As the man case, we know but little. As to the verdict in the case of the negro who was tried for robbing the safe of Dr. Irwin, that is even more inexplicable even than that in the Blackburn case. Sergeant Baker, of the police force, as reputable a man as there is in Charlotte, caught him in the very act, arrested him and found a marked bill on his person. Yet he went free.

Of the Blackburn case it may be added: One of the three confessions that the defendant made was gotten before the jury out of the mouth of a witness who was not impeached and who cannot be impeached. This in addition to the web of direct and circumstantial evidence which was woven around the prisoner. Solicitor Webb conducted the case with ability and argued it wth great power, and the judge's charge was all that the State could have asked. The day after the acquttal one of the intelligent jurors met the late defendant on the street and asked him "After you set fire to that house and jumped out of the back door, where did you go?" He replied that he went up the street—just as was testified by Jas. W. Glenn, who overtook him running through the alley.

Great is the jury system, "the palladium of our liberties."—Charlotte Observer.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

England imported $770,000 worth of bicycles and exported $2,305,000 worth during the first three months of this year, the first year in which account has been taken month by month of the trade in wheels at the custom house.

Last year 582,086 persons visited the National Gallery in London, a daily average of 2,343, a daily increase of 93 over the year before; 29,607 persons saw the pictures on the twenty Sundays during which the gallery was kept open.

FRANK STRONACH ENDORSED

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NAMES A MUNICIPAL TICKET.

W. H. Rogers for City Clerk—R. N. Wynne for Tax Collector—Stronach Speaks—Meeting of the Executive Committee.

Chairman J. C. L. Harris called the convention to order. A list of the delegates was read and they responded to their names. On motion the temporary chairman was made permanent. W. F. Debnam and W. O. O'Neil were made secretaries.

J. H. Young introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The Independent Democrats of the city have nominated Mr. Frank Stronach for Mayor, and

"Whereas, It is for the best interest of the people that the control of the city government should be taken out of partisan politics; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the city of Raleigh, in convention assembled, endorse the candidacy of Mr. Frank Stronach for Mayor of the city of Raleigh, and pledge him our united and hearty support."

After the adoption of these resolutions the nomination of a candidate for city clerk was declared in order.

Phil Thiem and W. H. Rogers were placed in nomination. The vote resulted: Rogers 28¼, Theim 16¾. The nomination of Rogers was made unanimous.

P. M. Stewart moved that the Republicans be conceded the nomination of a candidate for Tax Collector. Some opposition was manifest to this and Stewart spoke in support of his motion. Caesar Johnson wanted to know who the Populists proposed to nominate. A. C. Lehman said that he was opposed to adjourning without nominating some candidate, a Populist for this office. K. P. Merritt opposed nominating a candidate; leave it open and let the Populists name their man. George Tonnoffski saiw that Robert N. Wynne was the candidate of the Populists. After some discussion it was moved to endorse Wynne. Wynne was then unanimously endorsed.

Upon invitation D. B. Sutton addressed the convention. He said that he had never voted the Republican ticket but twice, because he was not old enough. He then addressed himself to municipal issues. He advised the people to support Stronach. This was a time when the Republicans had an opportunity and they should avail themselves of it. I am glad to see that you have endorsed a Populist on your ticket. Mr. Sutton spoke at length.

At this point Sheriff Jones, A. C. Lehnam and Caesar Johnson escorted Mr. Frank Stronach into the hall amid great applause. When Sutton finished his speech Mr. Stronach addressed the convention. Mr. Stronach said that it gave him great pleasure to know that he was not only the choice of the people here, but also of some of the best Democratic business men of the city. I belong to no corporation or ring. I was rocked in the cradle of independence. It is not that I have gone into this soledy for my friends; I am also looking out for Stronach. If the people elect me Mayor I'll never give them cause to regret it. I shall conduct the affairs of the city in a business-like manner, as I do my own. I shall treat all alike. If you do your duty I'll be elected by a majority of from 200 to 400.

The chairman was called on for a speech. He said that two years ago the Republicans could have changed the city boundaries and made the city Republican, but this would have been a betrayal of the principle of local self-government. The party was not willing to do this, even for the control of the city. It is no more a surrender of principle to vote for Mr. Stronach than it was to vote for the Populists on the ticket last fall. He advised the hearty support of the ticket nominated by the primaries and the convention. It will help all over the State if we carry this, the Capital city. He referred to the fact that two Republican members of the Board of Aldermen were turned out by the Democrats on a technicality because they were aware of Stronach's independence, and were afraid that he would not stand by them, and they would lose control of the board. After the chairman finished his speech, A. C. Lehnam announced that there would be a grand rally of the independent Democrats, Republicans and Populists next Tuesday night. The hour and place will be announced later.

Representative Young then spoke, impressing the importance of the municipal campaign, and advising the Republicans to support Stronach and the other tickets nominated.

After the convention adjourned a meeting of the executive committee was held. J. C. L. Harris was elected chairman, and W. H. Dowd secretary for the next two years.

A Misleading Sign.

Just where he came from didn't appear, but his raiment might be taken as a token that he was from the backwoods of a country pretty well back, and as he went into a family grocery on Jefferson avenue he attracted sufficient attention for the boss to come forward to see what he wanted.

"Got any corn whisky?" he asked.

"We don't keep it," replied the proprietor.

"Ner rye?"

"No."

"Ner applejack?"

"No."

"Ner old peach?"

"No."

"Ner moonshine?"

"No."

"Nothin' in that line at all?"

"No."

"Well, by gravy," he said ingrily, as he started out, "what the dickens have you got that sign up there for? Families supplied with all the necessities of life, for? Durn me, ef we can't do better'n that at the cross roads grocery.—Michigan Tradesman.

A Sincere Mourner.

A touching incident of canine devotion was witnessed at the funeral of the late Rice E. Gregory. His faithful old setter, the companion of so many excursions to the stubble fields and woods, followed the long procession, remaining alongside the hearse, and at the church lying down beside the coffin. He would now and then walk from the coffin to the pew where the relatives sat and look into their faces with a wistful gaze, then return to his place beside the dead. The incident was eloquently referred to by the Rev. G. L. Morrill, and not one of the large audience witnessed with dry eyes the old dog's devotion to his dead master and friend.—Owensboro Inquirer.

THE JUDGES ARE PROTESTING

AGAINST A CHANGE OF SUPREME COURT BUILDING JANITORS.

The Governor Has Been Asked to Take a Hand—Superintendent Burns Master of the Situation.

The situation regarding the janitorship in the Supreme Court building is warming up considerably, and the end appears to be "not yet." Ex-Senator J. F. Westmoreland, as has been heretofore announced, is here to assume the duties of the office just as ooon as the Supreme Court adjourns, probably next week. There seems to be objection on the part of members of the Supreme Court bench to the supplanting of the present janitor, Mr. S. W. Walker, and it is evident that strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Supt. Burns to have him revoke the appointment of Westmoreland and continue the services of Walker.

It has been gathered from reliable authority that Supt. Burns was a few days since summoned before several of the Judges who, through one of their number as spokesman, roundly upbraided him for having changed janitors without consulting them. It is said that a right lively time was on for a few minutes and some sharp words passed.

Mr. Burns, it is said, convinced them though that he had the authority to make the change. It is said that the conference between the Superintendent and the "Court" was quite a lengthy one, and Mr. Burns was given to understand that yet other steps would be taken by them to thwart his purpose in the change of janitors.

It is evident now that an appeal has been made to the Governor and he is asked by the Court to take a hand in "persuading" Mr. Burns to leave the janitorship as it has been for a number of years.

The Governor very recently sent for Mr. Burns and the two held a consultation, the result of which has not yet developed.

While Supt. Burns is free to declare that he proposes to be his own boss in the management of the affairs of his office, still he will have nothing to say in regard to the possible result of the "fight," or even in regard to the present or past evolutions in connection with the matter.

There are some menial duties which the court says are required of the janitor of the court building which an ex-State Senator would scarcely deign to do, and which in fact Mr. Westmoreland is bold to assert he will not do. Supt. Burns also says that they will not be required of him. The court says that these duties are performed by the present incumbent and his successor must walk the same line.

In speaking of the "court" in this story, of course no reference is had to any action of the court in session; but merely to positions taken as individuals. The conference between the Judges and Superintendent Burns referred to was held in one of the court apartments after court hours.

MURPHY SCHOOL.

Many Visitors at the School Yesterday.

Yesterday was reception day at the Murphy school. About 200 persons called during the day. The work done at this school resembles closely that of the Centennial school, an account of which appeared in yesterday's Tribune. The classes at the former were as interesting as the exercises at the latter. It is wonderful to see the little tots who have been in school only six months reading writing. A class of this kind, taught by Miss Lillie Hicks, read the following little story in script yesterday:

THE OWL AND THE JAY BIRD.

"An old owl sat all day in a barn.
"The light was dim in the barn.
"The owl was watching for mice.
"He sat right still, and did not say a word.
"The jay bird was a great gossip.
"She was always going about.
"She went to the barn to see the owl.
"The jay began to talk.
"The owl kept right still.
"The jay talked and talked.
"She staid a long time.
"The owl did not say a word.
"At last the jay flew away.
"She told the cat-bird she had never had such a delightful chat.
"She said that Mister Owl was the most entertaining bird she knew."

The receptions at the schools were a great success, and have accomplished much good in familiarizing the people with the work done there.

MR. COBB ON ANSON FARM.

Supt. Reinhardt's Management—The Crop Prospects.

On his recent return from Morganton, State Librarian R. A. Cobb stopped over at Wadesboro and visited the Anson County State Farm. He was much surprised and pleased at the great progress made in preparations for spring planting, and saw every indication that the new superintendent, R. P. Reinhardt, is a most admirable manager.

Mr. Cobb says that there are about 50 convicts on the farm, and they have about forty-five horses and mules. About 125 bushels of oats have been seeded, and Supt. Reinhardt expects to plant about 1,200 acres in cotton and 500 acres in corn.

With an ordinary season, Mr. Reinhardt expects to gather this fall 800 bales of cotton, 4,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of seed potatoes and a large amount of sweet potatoes, with long forage enough to feed the stock.

Mr. Cobb reports the convicts well clothed and fed, and while the strictest discipline is observed, yet Mr. Reinhardt is by no means tyrannical, and after a close observation of all the surroundings, he is free to state that a better selection could have been made.

An Unusual Marriage.

This is certainly the time for marrying and giving in marriage. However, a marriage was solemnized last evening near Raleigh which was out of the usual order of things, since the contracting parties are both inmates of the Wake County Home for the Aged and Infirm. Last night Alfred Scott, age 75, and Caroline Richardson, age 65, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at what is commonly called the county poor house. Scott became smitten by this lady's charms, and as soon as he procured the necessary funds he got a license and married her. Perhaps the couple can find some consolation in the saying that a poor beginning often makes a good end.

BASEBALL TEAM RETURNS

WAKE FOREST REJOICES OVER HER VICTORIOUS NINE.

What the Team Did in the South—Mr. Ray Lectures to the Boys—Helen Keller the Subject of His Remarks.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

Wake Forest, N. C., April 23.—The baseball team returned Thursday morning at 3 o'clock in fine shape. They were met at the depot by a large crowd of students who pulled them to the old Domitory building in a wagon, and there, in the blazing light of a huge bonfire, listened to the glowing eloquence of the manager, captain and players, as they portrayed graphically how the games against Georgia, Charlotte, University of South Carolina and Wofford College were won. Their words were greeted with thundering applause. The boys are now the idols of "the Hill," and this splendid reception, on account of the victories won, will ac as an inducement to the boys to win others.

The game at Charlotte was played by our boys under several disadvantages. They were worked down, our pitcher's arm was in bad condition and a general lack of spirit pervaded the team. This accounts for the large score—Wake Forest, 23; Charlotte Y. M. C. A., 18.

After the game at Charlotte the team returned to South Carolina and won a hotly contested game from Wofford College, by a score of 9 to 8.

The boys are jubilant and believe they can win over the University of North Carolina and will make almost any terms to meet the boys from Chapel Hill again in Raleigh.

Superintendent Ray, of the Blind Institute, delivered a very entertaining lecture here last night on Helen Keller. In his easy and fascinating manner he told of her early home life, her education, her religious views and gave many of his own personal recollections of her. Wake Forest heartily joins all of North Carolina in welcoming Mr. Ray back to our State.

THE DANCE LAST EVENING.

The Euphrosyne Gave Another Brilliant German.

The Euphrosyne club gave their second german of the week last evening in their hall in the Briggs building. The following couples participated: Miss Mabel Leach, of Littleton, Mr. William West; Miss Margaret Crow, Mr. S. G. Kennedy; Miss Hal Morson, Mr. Uzzle; Miss Pace, Mr. Simpson; Miss Susie Tillinghast, Mr. D. Stronach; Miss Mary Seaton Hay, Mr. Frank Faison; Miss Ethel Norris, Mr. Stanley Faison; Miss Fannie Cameron, Mr. George Badger; Miss Eliza Busbee, Mr. Wooten; Miss Claude Leach, Mr. D. Heartt, Miss Cora Holt, Mr. Hugh Primrose; Miss Martha Harris, Mr. Finger; Miss Maud Latta, Mr. M. Parker; Miss Miriam Stamps, Mr. Boushall; Miss Wyndham Trapier and Mr. Leigh Skinner; Miss Adelaide Snow, Mr. Allen Higgs; Miss Loula Hawkins, Mr. Duncan Cameron; Miss Ethel Stronach, Mr. Fred Olds; Miss Lucy West, Mr. L. C. Skinner. Mrs. M. T. Norris, Mrs. Trapier, Mrs. T. T. Hay, Mrs. Haywood White and Mrs. Cameron were the chaperones. The stags were: Messrs. James Baker, Andrew Syme and Jack Perry. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

KNIGHTS' TEMPLAR FESTIVAL.

Commandery No. 4 Entertains Deputy Grand Commander.

Last night was one of unusual interest for Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar. Deputy Grand Commander J. H. Hackburn, of New Bern, was here and inspected the commandery. The occasion was a regular official visit to the lodge.

In anticipation of the coming of their guest, the lodge had prepared some special features of entertainment which were of an exceedingly pleasant character. Prof. Dinwiddie, of Peace Institute, was led as a lamb to the slaughter in that he passed through the dread initiative degree.

Toward 11 o'clock the Knights repaired to their luncheon apartment, where delicious refreshments were served. There were strawberries and cream, ices, cake and other seasonable delicacies. It was almost 12 o'clock when the lodge adjourned.

It is a pleasure to note in this connection that Commandery No. 4 is in a most flourishing condition, having about forty affiliating Knights.

Done In Chicago.

"I've done the United States from border to border and from coast to coast," declared the fat drummer to his fellows in just the tone that Spartacus must have used when he told the other captives of Rome that they did well to call him chief. "I know the country from soda to hock, and want to declare myself right here, Chicago has the worst thieves and the most of them of any city in the Union."

"What's the matter, fatty?"

"Well, I'm no jay, am I? Nobody chases me up with gold bricks or bogus freight bills, do they? I guess not. Yet I was glad enough to get out of Chicago with enough to wear. I dropped into a combination restaurant on Clark street. Somebody there got my money and watch. When it came to settling, I had to put up my ring or be thrown out on the walk a wreck. 'I've got these left,' I snarled as I started out with my silk umbrella and this walking stick, for I had kept them between my legs while I ate. It was blowing and snowing to beat the band, so I hoisted the umbrella and held it with my cane in one hand, while I kept my coat collar tight with the other. I ducked my head and plowed along, only stopping once when the walk was blockaded by three men holding up a policeman.

"What do you think I discovered when I reached the hotel? You may take my head for a football if some one hadn't stolen that umbrella. Yes, sir, while I was carrying it, and it had a big crook on the end at that."

"A bigger crook must have got on the other end," piped the little drummer, and the dazed listeners groped their way to the restorative department."—Detroit Free Press.

Calf or Cub?

Little boy—"Mamma, they call all the Wall-street men bulls and bears. Which is papa?"

Mamma—Oh dear, Willie!" don't ask so many questions; go and ride your velocipede."

Little boy—"Well, I just want to know whether I am a calf or a cub?"

As It Is Done.

First Nebraskan: "Will you come over to my house and watch the airship tonight?"

Second Nebraskan: "Thanks, but I guess not. I get such a terrible head on me the next morning!"

THE GREAT EASTER WEEK TRADE

Has been grand at the New Store.

RUSH WAS THE WORD.

Dress Goods and Millinery vanished like Autumn leaves after a withering frost.

Such a Stock, such Styles and qualities at such prices enraptures the people and reminds one of the eve before Christmas.

Fine Shoes and Gents' furnishings will engage your attention this week.

Styles here, no where else to be found, at prices that clinch the trade. Satisfaction to all is our highest aim.

Ladies' Fine Oxford Ties at Special Prices.

$3.00 and $3.50 qualities in black, tan and chocolates, fresh new goods, cut from fine Russian calf and McNeely stock, opera pointed and the new coin toe. Kid foxed, bead stitching. Patent leather, plain or tip of same, compromise heel. Just as a bomb in the shoe camp $1.98

$2.00 Grade Oxfords.

Newest and most fashionable shades of accepted colors for the season and in blacks. Every pair bears the impress of our name, and are fully warranted by the manufacturer. Style right up to the mark for quick trade $1.50

$1.50 Would be Cheap.

Everybody's Oxfords, tough wearing, clean, smooth finish, perfectly solid, McKay sewed, plain and patent leather tips. Match 'em if you can....$1.25

$1.00 Quality Ladies' Oxfords

Plain, patent tip, and cap toe, button strap, steel buckle, ribbon bows. Made for a dollar shoe, our price..75c.

Special Bargains Lot.

60 pairs Ladies' Oxfords, small sizes, worth from $1.50 to $3.50. Lumped at one price. Take your choice for....98c

Williams & Hoyt's Children's Shoes.

Their reputation so well established that everybody recommends them.

Blacks and colors.

Baby Oxfords .....1-5 at 50c.
Infants' Oxfords.....5-8 at 75c
Children's Oxfords.....8-11 at $1.00.
Misses' Oxfords.....1-2 at $1.25

You save from a quarter to a half dollar on every pair.

Misses and Children's Strap Ties.

Browns, tans and blacks.
Satin bows, steel buckles.
Button straps, sightly and stylish.

Sizes 2 to 5, no heels..... 50
Sizes 5 to 8, no heels..... 75
Sizes 8 to 11, spring heels..... 85
Sizes 8 to 12, spring heels.....$1.00
Sizes 12 to 2, spring heels.....$1.00

None better, few as good, for the price.

Bicycle Riders Read.

Victor and Columbia metallic calf bicycle balmorals in oxford, tan and black. Regulation L. A. W. One piece and welted. No rips, no breaks. Regular price $2.50 everywhere. During this sale.....$2.00

Geo. E. Keith's Fine Shoes.

Patent leather, Russia calf and russet kid balmorals, London, Jewell and Cornell tips, just landed. Will be ready Monday morning. New tans, chocolates and reds. The peer of any $5.00 shoe. For this sale.....$3.00

Black and Russia bals. and congress. All widths. All new toes. In fact, the newest in footwear, for..$2.00

Solid Service lines of black shoes beautiful in shape and perfect in fit, used by us as a bargain leader, at $1.50

International Dress Shirts.

New, full and complete line of international dress shirts and Armour brand cuffs and collars just received and supplanting all others. None better made. Popular prices.

Night robes, negligee, linen shades and fancy madras shirts, Challenge drawers, Gent's spring and summer underwear, now ready.

Great Line Easter Neckwear.

Ingenuity of imaginative minds culminating in the highest skill of the silk artist. The selection culled from a thousand samples. Flowing ends. Ascots, club ties, scarfs, puffs, windsors, four-in-hands, lawn bows and string ties.

Gents' Dress Gloves.

Foster's patent hook kid gloves, Castors, Mocha and buckskins.

Suspenders.

Russell's electric suspenders. Guyot's patent and Harris' wire buckle braces.

Sundries Every Man Needs.

Snap buttons, scarf holders, nickel armlets, collar buttons, "Club," Bright and Vigilant garters.

Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.

Popular styles; turn downs and standing, at popular prices. Saves washing.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

KING GEORGE'S SIGNIFICANT WORDS.

Hints at Important News From the Greek Fleet—No Limitation.

Paris, France, April 23.—The correspondent of "La Journal," at Athens, had an interview with King George of Greece, at the palace yesterday. His Majesty is quoted as saying he believed to the last moment that peace would be maintained, and did his utmost to bring a pacific solution of the matters in dispute. The King denied that Greece commenced hostilities against Turkey, and argued that Turkey was not compelled to go to war because of the incursion of a few insurgents, whom nobody could have restrained.

"The truth is," continued King George, "we were attacked because Turkey was ordered to attack us. There never would have been war but for certain intrigues which will appear later. All the powers are more or less against us. If they wanted war, they have got it. Such is the result of the European concert. Europe must understand that after forcing us to war there can be no question of limiting it. Our fleet is destined to take an important part, as will be soon learned. Greece understands she must either be victorious or disappear.

"The war may be prolonged and bloody; but it is now too late to stop. A great crime has been committed against right and humanity in the Cretan question and the chastisement has now commenced."

Sectional Histories.

This is a most unfortunate state of affairs. The children of this country should be taught history neither from the northern or southern standpoint, but from the standpoint of one who leans to neither side. In short they should be taught history, and not fiction. The south is not afraid of the facts. There is nothing in her course from the day that Sumpter was bombarded up to the time when Lee laid down his sword at Appomattox to be ashamed of.—Richmond Times.

Very true. The clamor for a southern history of the war, prepared along sectional lines, owes its inspiration in no small degree to the commercial interests of professional confederates, who have been more in evidence since the war than during that period. That errors of inference and of fact creep into the most carefully and most conscientiously prepared histories cannot be denied. A southern history from a southern point of view would be no exception to the rule. But it is impossible to believe that reputable publishers like the Harpers and many others in our large cities, would wilfully perpetuate these errors, when exposed, merely to feed a sectional prejudice which in all probability, they do not feel. The danger of a sectional history, whether northern or southern, and whether endorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic, or by the United Confederate Veterans, is that it will be fiction, and not history, as pointed out by our Richmond contemporary. The field is a large and inviting one, and we should be glad to see southern men of ability, industry, research and judicial temperament—men like Mr. Bruce, for instance—enter it with the laudable purpose of writing a history for the sake of truth, and not for the sake of the feelings and prejudices of any section. —Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Some Facts About Greece.

It has a population of 2,187,208.

It is called "Hellas" by its people.

The mean temperature of Greece is 64 degrees Fahrenheit.

No part of Greece is forty miles from the sea or ten from the hills.

About one-half of the population are agriculturists and shepherds.

It has an area of 24,977 square miles.

It is the only country in the world whose armies are provided with the Gras guns and paper-covered cartridges.

The Greek flag is a white cross on a blue ground—the Bavarian colors and the Greek cross.

Greece is more thickly populated than any other country in Europe, with the exception of Sweden and Prussia.

It has few rivers and many hills. None of the former is navigable, and many of the latter are fortified.

Its present boundary limits were determined by an arrangement among Great Britain, France, Russia, and Turkey, concluded at Constantinople on July 21, 1832.

Only about 70,000 of the inhabitants speak any language other than Greek, and only about 20,000 profess any religion other than the orthodox.

The chief characteristics of the average Greek are his inquisitiveness, fondness for excitement, love of discussion, desire for knowledge, an aptitude for learning and aggressive partiotism.

The climate has two striking peculiarites—the heat in summer and the cold in winter are far more intense than those of any other country in the world lying in the same latitude. Gell once remarked that in traveling through the Morea in March he found "summer in Messenia, spring in Laconia and winter in Arcadia, without having moved beyond a radius of sixty miles."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Nelly Farren's jewels were recently sold at auction in London and brought in $11,125.

John Bright, though a Quaker, kept a diary, parts of which his eldest son is going to have published.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, the Hindoo Prince, who headed the English batting list at cricket last year, has written a book on the game.

An engraving of George Romney's portrait of Mrs. Musters has been sold in London for $900, three times the amount paid to the artist for the original.

A Yorkshire farmer named Gibson has just died at the age of 101 years. He shaved himself, drank his glass of beer and his nightcap of whisky, and smoked his pipe till a few days before his death. His father lived to be 98.

Not to Be Scared.

In an old fashioned churchyard in Scotland a pile of skulls and bones had been turned up in the process of gravedigging.

The plowmen in a bothy near by offered the "loon" 5 shillings to go at night and remove one. The lad agreed and started in the dark.

An ambush had been laid to frighten him. As he lifted one skull a hollow voice called:

"That's mine!"

"A' richt," said the lad, laying the ghastly thing down to lift another. Again came from the darkness a voice:

"That's mine!"

"Gae awa', ye haverin idiot! Ye canna hae two skulls."—Pearson's Weekly.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

AFTER-EASTER BUYING IN DRESS GOODS.

This Big Store's After-Easter Showing of

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS

at the most remarkable prices that have been offered. We have made great preparations for the greatest rush of business during the coming week in our Dress Goods Department, both Black and Colored, many new ideas and after thoughts will be introduced. We have exercised every faculty we possess to have these dress goods stock perfect, true to fashion, beautiful in shades and design, elegant in taste and economical in prices.

This week must be the most notable Dress Goods week of the season.

We gladly welcome you.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

FOR SALE

Two hundred and sixty-five acres of land with 4-room cottage and all necessary outhouses; one Snow patent tobacco barn; this very desirable farm lies just above Cary, and immediately on the Railroad and county road leading to Raleigh, is well watered and especially adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, but will grow any of the Southern products. Price very low and terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

One hundred and eighty-three acres 4 miles from Raleigh on the Asylum road, 75 acres in woods, 5-room cottage and all necessary out-houses, admirably adapted to stock raising. Price $1,600; terms easy to right party.

Forty-eight acre farm on the same road, 3 miles from Raleigh, 3-room cottage and kitchen and all necessary out-houses; neat little place for party desiring small farm; good water and first-class neighborhood. Price $1,200; terms easy. If you are interested in farm lands either to buy or sell call on or write to

BROUGHTON & CO.,
Farm Agency,
'Phone 206-B. RALEIGH, N. C.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of an annex to the northern exposure of the colored department of the North Carolina Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, in the city of Raleigh, will be received at the office of the principal until noon of May 10, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to the principal. The institution will furnish brick, and the contractors all other materials.

The Board of Trustees will require bond for the faithful performance of the contract, and will reserve the right to reject any bid, or bids.

JOHN E. RAY, Principal.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore.

She has rooms at the "Belvidere," over the Farmers' and Commercial bank, corner Martin and Wilmington streets.

SPECIAL RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION,

Wilmington, N. C., May 6 to 14, 1897.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will sell on May 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th tickets Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., and return at $4.35 for the round trip. Tickets good to return until May 15, 1897.

For further particulars write or call on

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Southern Ry.,
Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. GREEN,
General Superintendent.
W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

THIS IS WHAT CONFUCIUS DID

HE TAUGHT MORALS RATHER THAN A PARTICULAR RELIGION.

How He United the Warring Principalities of China—Jealousy Was the Cause of His Downfall.

The real name of Confucius was Kungfu-tse. According to some authorities he lived five centuries and a half and according to others four centuries and a half before the Christian era. The place of his birth is now generally stated to have been the State of Leo, a little to the eastward of the great canal in Chantung province, where he was educated and where he married. His object in acquiring knowledge was to turn it practically to the purposes of good government, and he accordingly devoted himself exclusively to moral and political science. He afterward divorced his wife, in order, as the Jesuits say, that he might better attend to his studies. When he thought himself sufficiently qualified to instruct the barbarous age in which he lived, he quit his solitude for the courts of princes. China was not then united under one emperor. This union did not take place until two or three centuries after the philosopher's death. But when Confucius began his mission there seems to have been as many independent kings in China as there were in England under the Saxon heptarchy. He journeyed through these various States in a condition of simplicity and poverty, devoting himself to the instruction of all ranks in his precepts of virtue and social order. His adherents gradually increased, and he at length recokoned as many as 3,000 disciples, of whom 72 were more particularly distinguished by their devotion to their master, and 10 were so well grounded in all sorts of knowledge that they were called by way of excellence "the ten wise men."

In his visits to the different princes Confucius endeavored to prevail upon them to establish a wise and peaceful administration. After many wanderings and disappointments he became prime minister, with a recognized authority to carry his theories into practice in Loo, his native country. At this time he was 55 years old. In three years he is said to have effected a thorough change in the moral condition of the kingdom. The happiness and prosperity created by the philosophic prime ministers excited the jealousy of the neighboring kings. The sovereign of Loo was soon induced to abandon his benefactor, and Confucius was obliged to flee to the northern parts of China. He was subsequently repulsed at three different courts to which he applied for office in order that he might render the people happy, and, after sustaining many other sorrows, he withdrew to the kingdom of Chin, where he lived in great poverty. His doctrines, however, had taken root, and it was at this time of adversity that his disciples were most numerous. He went again to Loo, his native country, but vainly solicited to be re-employed in the government. At length, full of years, if not of honors, he retired from the world, in company with a few of his closest disciples, to write or complete those works which became the sacred books of the Chinese, and which have survived 22 centuries. He died in his seventy-third year.

"It was the great object of Confucius to regulate the manners of the people. He thought outward decorum the true emblem of excellence in heart. He therefore digested all the various ceremonies into one general code of rites, which was called Le-ke, or Ly-king, etc. In this work every ritual in all the relations of human life is strictly regulated, so that a true Chinaman is a perfect automaton, put in motion by the regulations of the Ly-king. Some of the rites are most excellent. The duties toward parents, the respect due to superiors, the decorum in the behavior of common life, etc., speak highly in favor of Confucius, but his substituting ceremony for simplicity and true politeness is unpardonable. The Li-king contains many excellent maxims and inculcates morality, but it has come to us in a mutilated state with many interpolations," says Gutzlaff in his "Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern."

In the writings of Confucius the duties of husbands toward their wives were slightly dwelt upon. On the other hand, the duties and implicit submission of children to their parents were extended to the utmost and most rigidly inculcated. Upon this wide principle of filial obedience the whole of his system, moral and political, is founded. Confucius was a teacher of morals, but not the founder of a religion His doctrines constitute rather a system of philosophy in the department of morals and politics than any particular religious faith.

The moral doctrines of Confucius include that capital only, which, however, neglected in practice, has obtained the universal assent of mankind—he taught his disciples "to treat others according to the treatment which they themselves would desire at their hands." In his doctrines there is an evident leaning to predestination or fatalism, and to predicting events by the mystical lines of Fo-shee. The system of Confucius, without making any pretension to a divine legation, continues to prevail throughout the most extensive empire in the world. The body of hs laws and instructions is still followed, not only by the Chinese, but by the Koreans, Cochin Chinese and other people, who, taken collectively, are estimated at 400,000,000.

THE GREEKS IN TURKEY.

The Signal for Them to Rise Not Yet Given —If so Slaughter Would Follow.

The cable dispatches do not indicate that the signal has yet been given to the Greeks in Turkey to rise. This step, if taken at all, will be at the direction of the powerful secret organization which has really forced the present situation. The headquarters of the Greek nationalists is at Alexandria, Egypt, and branches are established in every city in the world where a native of Hellas lives. The work is conducted with the greatest secrecy, and a large amount of money has been collected, which has been used in the purchase of arms, which have been quietly distributed among the Greeks in Turkish territory.

There are now about 300,000 Greeks in the city of Constantinople alone, of whom 250,000 are subjects of the Sultan. They conduct the principal part of the business of the Turkish capital, but, notwithstanding their vast commercial interests and the allegiance they owe Turkey, they are to a man ready to sacrifice everything when they believe the time ripe for escape from Turkish domination. Each of the 300,000 is armed. If the national organization shall so order, they will drop business and begin an attack within the very walls of Constantinople. Should this take place, dreadful carnage would follow.

As the major part of the military force is now on the frontier or across it, the regular service on guard in the capital could scarcely resist an organized attack by such a force, aided as it would be in all probability by the Armenians. The one thing left for the Sultan to do would be to unfurl the Saujak Sherif, the sacred standard of Mohammed, which is raised as a signal to all Moslems only in the time of most imminent danger. It was displayed in 1597 in the war with Hungary, and did not again summon the faithful until 1828, in the war with Russia.

The throwing out of this green silk flag during the progress of hostilities summons every follower of the Prophet able to bear arms. To fight and die under its sacred folds is accounted a blessed privilege. Every Moslem is taught and devoutly believes that death at such a time means instant transition to a paradise of sensuous and eternal delights, and they flock to the support of the standard by thousands, fighting with the utmost fury, asking no quarter and taking none.

Long familiarity with the Turkish character has taught the Greek the cost of provoking his hereditary enemy into the unfurling of the dreadful call for merciless slaughter. In the opinion of a prominent Greek resident of New York, who is a member of the organization, the signal for the Greeks throughout Turkey to rise will not be given unless the enemy takes Larissa and threatens Athens. Then the word will go forth and blood will flow in torrents.

Forward Tariff Reform.

Mail and Express.

The Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee are displaying admirable industry in their task of putting into such shape as may be acceptable to a majority of the Senate the schedules of the tariff bill. This labor is acknowledged to be vexing and difficult, and it is fortunate that it enlists the assidious efforts of such recognized tariff experts as Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Allison and their associates.

But it is now a long time since a waiting country has heard any definite news as to the progress of this measure of relief to its treasury and of encouragement to its industries. The Dingley bill is in the hands of its friends, but those friends should not forget that while they are revising its schedules the people are suffering from the continued inheritance from the Cleveland administration of the paralyzing effects of the existing tariff law. Let every interest involved in the revision of customs duties present its case. May the most skilled consideration that long experience and technical evidence can furnish be given to the perfection of this measure, so that it may yield ample revenue and afford just and adequate protection to home industries. But the days are growing into weeks and the weeks are racing across the calendar since the House sent the Dingley bill to the Senate. With all respect to their wisdom and with the highest deference to their judgment, it cannot seem improper to suggest to the Republicans of the Finance Committee that they begin to approach the first dawnings of a result.

The House is adjourning three days at a time. The Senate is spending its time in decorously doing nothing. The wage-earners and the capitalists of the country are all eager to renew the common prosperity and mutual activity that have so long languished. The able Senators who have the tariff bill in their charge would excite a chorus of applause if they were to announce that they would at an early day make a report to the Senate.

This is a time when deliberation should not halt action. Patriotism calls for promptness.

Fighting Forever.

New York Sun.

The world isn't through with fighting yet, and we don't see any sign of the end of mankind's wars. There have already been bloody years in the last decade of the century, and all the chief powers of Europe are armed to the teeth, awaiting further hostilities. Upon all the continents of the earth armies have fought since 1890.

Since then we have had the war between Italy and Abyssinia, which brought disaster to the expeditionary army under Gen. Baratieri, and ended in a remarkable triumph for King Menelek.

We have had the great war between China and Japan, in which powerful armies and navies fought sanguinary battles upon land and sea, the consequences of which were the humiliation of China, the loss of a part of her territory, and the payment of an indemnity to her conqueror.

We have had the civil war in Brazil, which ensued upon the overthrow of the empire, and through which the new government was shaken for two years, but which ended in the success of the constitutional republic.

We have had the war of France upon Madagascar, the results of which were the capture of the city of Antananarivo by the French, the dethronement of the Queen, and the conquest of the country.

We have had the sanguinary wars of England in South Africa, through which vast regions have been added to the dominions of Queen Victoria, at the expense of the lives of tens of thousands of black Africans.

We have had the shameful wars of Spain against her own colonies; her long war in Cuba, if butchery can be called war, and her year of war in the Philippines. The Spaniards say they have crushed the Philippine insurrection, but Cuba is yet in arms for liberty.

We have had small civil wars in five or six of the Spanish-American republics, the most important one of which was that in Ecuador, which ended in the victory of the revolutionary party. There is a fight now going on in Uruguay, and there is a squabble in Honduras.

We had carnage upon a vast scale in Armenia last year, but that could not be called war. The Kurds and Turks met little resistance during the period in which they were engaged in slaughtering the terrorized Christians.

Now we have the portentious war between Turkey and Greece, about the results or consequences of which there may well be apprehension.

We also have the English military expedition up the Nile, which has not yet been the occasion of much fighting, but which may be the occasion of a pretty hot war before England gets to Kharroum.

As for the belligerent affairs of an unimportant character, in many countries, during this decade, we could not count them. The largest of them was perhaps the Mohammedan revolt in northwestern China. France has had trouble in Siam; Japan has had some fighting in Formosa; Zanzibar was the scene of a rumpus; Spain threatened Morocco; England captured the negro King of Ashantee, and grabbed his country; there was a fight last year between a mob of English filibusters and the gallant Boers of the Transvaal.

There has been danger that a number of the wars here spoken of would be the cause of other and yet larger wars. Russia, France and Germany came very near quarreling with England at the end of the struggle between China and Japan. There was danger of trouble between this country and England when the English invaded the territory of Venezuela. The Turko-Grecian war is a peril to the peace of Europe.

Truly, the years of the last decade of the nineteenth century have been bloody years. Mankind are yet fighting as they fought in the days when Amalek and Joshua went to war, when Alexander fell upon the world, when Crusader and Moslem met in conflict, when Napoleon strove for the earth, when unionist and confederate engaged in battle.

It is satisfactory in these times to turn to the continent of North America the three great countries of which, the United States, Mexico and Canada, have so long lived in a state of peace. No war in this country since the years of secession; no war in Mexico since Diaz became president; nothing more in Canada for a half century than two small rebellions. Lucky North America, barring Cuba!

In view of so many wars, in so many countries, in our times, what is to be said of the prospects for the coming of the age of universal peace? Since the earliest times of which history makes record the human race has ever been belligerent, and, if we may judge by the magnitude of the existing armies of the leading nations of the world, all but one of these nations, this race of ours is even more warlike than ever it was at any time in the past. The events that are occurring at this hour upon the ancient battle grounds of southern Europe may lead to international complications, the results of which no man can forsee. Shall the powers clash? Shall Europe become a field of carnage because of the Turk? Shall the hostile forces, leaping over the boundaries of Europe, confront each other in distant lands, far as Asia, far as Africa, far as Australasia, far as the British possessions extend, the world over?

There are alarming possibilities in the situation. We are told that Russia does not want to fight, and that England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy do not. But there stand the armies, six or eight millions strong, watching each other with jealous eye, and the hour of provocation for them may come with the firing of a shot. Then again, and above all, history and circumstances are governed by forces the action of which is beyond the control of any individual, forces which revel in war despite all the preachings of peace, those forces which, in ancient times, went by the name of Destiny, which are known to the Turks as Kismet, and which the Calvinists speak of as Predestination.

North State Notes.

Four companies of infantry—at Charlotte, Asheville, Statesville, and Winston—notify the adjutant-general they will go to Nashville, Tenn. There will be no encampments of any kind in this State during 1897, so far as now known.

* * *

A card from J. C. Miller to the Yadkin Ripple from Tilden, that county, contains the following good news: "A gentleman from Pennsylvania has found a rich gold mine on Mr. Henry Ploman's land, has leased it for 99 years, hands are now at work and the prospect is certainly good."

* * *

The High Point Enterprise notes a very sad death, that of Harvey Council, a little son of Rev. W. H. Roach. The little fellow was playing with his wagon in the yard one day last week when he upset a pot of boiling soap and fell on the fluid. The child was so badly burned that it died next day. The little one bore his sufferings patiently and sang a favorite song to the end.

* * *

Mr. John C. Wadsworth secured March 30 a patent on a cotton planter, which opens the furrows, places the guano, drops the seed and covers it all at the same time. The planter is the invention of Mr. John W. Carriker, of Pioneer Mills. It will be placed in the hands of some prominent agricultural implement manufacturer.—Concord Times.

* * *

The Republican says that F. M. and W. S. North of Tracadio, Yadkin county, expressed two walking canes from this city to Washington one day last week. One was for President McKinley and the other was for Vice President Hobart. The canes were made of native wood and are said to have been quite pretty.

* * *

Willoughby Jackson, an old colored woman, was burned to death in Cumberland county a few days ago, while burning grass in a graveyard. A number of colored people were to meet and clean out the graveyard that day, but only this good woman kept faith. She undertook to do the cleaning herself, and while burning the grass her clothing caught fire and she was horribly burned, dying in great agony soon afterward.—Yadkin Ripple.

A Novel Machine.

Greensboro Record.

W. B. Farrar, who has made and patented many inventions, is now at work, in fact, he says he has been at work on it for twenty years, on the greatest novelty ever heard of. It is a machine to make people tell the truth. He says a man may be put inside of it when on the witness stand and that he cannot help from telling the truth.

This is no joke, Mr. Farrar contends, but a reality, but he has not decided whether he will bring it out or not. Some people say if it is a success that it will ruin the business of the lawyers and break up all litigation.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

Big Fortunes in Farms.

Charlotte Observer.

To be called a cotton king in the South, that is, a king of cotton growers, the planter must have at his command fertile acres by the score and settlements of laborers such as were seldom known even in the ante-bellum days. Just now the distinction of being "Georgia's cotton king" is accorded to Hon. James M. Smith of Oglethorpe, who one day this week sold 2,000 bales in one lot to a Macon buyer. All this was raised on a single plantation, and from this sale Mr. Smith pocketed $70,000. It is further stated that Mr. Smith grows similarly large crops of grain and hay, and that cotton is his surplus money crop, after producing all the provision crops he needs. With that fact in mind, one can grasp some idea of the scale on which Col. Smith farms. All this may read strangely to the people of this section, who supposed that ah such glories had passed away with the war, yet Mr. Smith is only one among many cotton kings. In Georgia, Louisiana and Alabama, there are some planters whose operations are conducted upon even a larger scale than in the instance cited. If we mistake not the eastern section of this State can produce one or two, or possibly three, matches for Mr. Smith. The days of big farming operations in the South have by no means passed away.

"What Are We Here For?"

Jacksonville (N. C.) Times, Dem.

The result of the elections in this State in '94 and '96 were of such a nature as to make it evident that a majority of the people desired the Democratic officeholders to step down and out. The fusionists were victorious, and in accordance with the laws of war and politics and the dictates of common sense, every Democratic seat warmer should accept the inevitable, and yield his office to his successor with as good grace as possible.

A number of Democratic officials connected with the various asylums of the State are evidently lost to ah shame and are endeavoring to retain their positions through the intervention of the courts. No person should desire to retain an office longer than the term for which he has been elected; particularly so when his party has been rejected by the people; and the abominable attempt of some men to usurp offices that honestly belong to the opposition, is disgusting in the extreme

We have no confidence in the integrity and capability of the fusionists; neither have we any use for a Democrat who would attempt to steal an office that belongs to them. "To the victor belongs the spoils" is the bed rock principle of all politics, and we are as willing to give up all offices when defeated, as we would be determined to have them were we victorious, in the language of the immortal Texan—"What are we here for?"

Two Thousand Pigs.

A butcher residing in a country town was afflicted with a terrible lisp. One sale day, being suddenly seized with an inspiration to raise his own pork, he invested in a few pigs; but having no place ready for their immediate occupation, he called upon a neighbor whom he knew had an empty sty.

"I thay, old man," he began, "I have juht bought a few pigth. Could you lend me your thy?"

"Certainly, if it is any use. But how many pigs have you? The sty is none too large."

"Oh, only two thowth and pigth."

"Two thousand pigs! Good gracious! It wouldn't hold two hundred!"

"I did not thay two thowthand pigth. I thed two thowth and pigth!"

"Yes, I hear; and it won't take a quarter of them. It's no use."

"You don't underthand me," said the poor fellow. "I do not mean two thowthand pighthh; I mean two thowthh and pigth."

"Well, you couldn't get twenty in; so there!"

"I don't want to!" exclaimed the lisper excitedly. "There are not two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and pigth" (gesticulating)—"two thowthh and pigth, I tell you!" And so he kept on in vain; until at last a happy thought struck him. "I did not mean two thowthand pigth, but two thowth and two pigth!"

He got the sty.—From Answers.

Got Hell.

A reporter of the New York World called up, over the telephone, Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth and asked him to give a 50-word interview on Hell for the Sunday Edition of the World, and said that he wanted it bright and terse. Here is what he got:

"Hell, in my opinion," said Dr. Smyth, "is the place where the Sunday edition of your paper should be published and circulated."

The interview did not find its way into the World.

The New Style Among Georgia Editors.

Fitzgerald Leader.

The hard times have forced a new style among country editors, and many of them now wear a belt instead of suspenders. When they get word from home that there is nothing for dinner they simply tighten the belt another notch and feel too full for utterance.

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PHONE, 229.

Notice.

By virtue of the authority contained in a mortgage deed executed to us on the 11th day of February, 1885, by Bryant Casey and Eliza Jane Casey his wife, and duly registered in the Register's office of Johnston county, in book S, No. 4, pages 16, 17 and 18, we shall sell at public auction, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Smithfield, on the 3d day of May, 1897, the following real property to wit: That tract of land lying about four miles West of the town of Smithfield and in Smithfield Township, in the county of Johnston, and occupied in February, 1885, by said Bryant Casey and wife as a home and farm, bounded North by Burket Jones and Marion Johnson's lands, East by land of W. L. Johnson, South by land of W. L. Johnson and Benjamin Casey, and West by land of James Johnson and William Williams, containing one hundred and forty-three (143) acres, more or less; or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy amount now due on the bond secured by said mortgage deed, this 1st day of April, 1897.

The Trustees of the Rex Hospital.
Mortgagees and Trustees.

P. T. Massey, Attorney.

COTTON WILL ADVANCE

Rise of Twenty to Thirty Points May be Expected.

EFFECT OF EASTERN WAR ON MARKETS

WHEAT WILL GO UP AND SECURITIES WILL GO DOWN.

New York Stock Market Opened Dull and Heavy Yesterday—Chicago Wheat Market Was Quite Active.

New York, April 23.—After carefully watching the market fluctuations here and reading London cables containing gossip of the foreign markets and details of the fighting between the Turks and Greeks, together with a full report of the Chicago market. The Tribune's special financial and commercial representative is enabled to give the following interesting story of the world's markets today.

The stock market here opened dull and rather heavy in consequence of uncertainty of the foreign situation. The general list as a rule showed a slight tendency. London cables showed hesitation and uncertainty in all foreign markets today with Americans heavy and ⅛ to ¼ below our closing quotations. As stated in my letter yesterday the important factor in the market is the general feeling of uncertainty, and uncertainties always tend to check speculation, or any extended improvement in prices.

Whiskey was the weak feature of the market. Securities are down on sales by Bell & Co. and Halle & Co. The former is thought to be short of stock and the latter liquidates. Prices here were also the heaviest sellers in these stocks yesterday. The decline was based on the belief that the failure to hold the annual meeting of the company Tuesday was to defer to the public the unfavorable trade conditions, one of the insiders declaring that the company has made no sales. Aside from this it is claimed there has been no unfavorable developments. Since the recent agreement to advance prices the business has been a little more profitable and it is understood prices will be advanced one cent per gallon next week.

The London exchange markets were uncertain, and British consols were easy. It is reported here that the Turks have been repulsed near Larissa, but the report lacks confirmation. A decisive Greek victory would work havoc in the markets.

A dispatch from Constantinople gives this bit of interesting war news: "Afternoon—It is definitely announced that Osman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish army and Edhem Pasha has been recalled. An additional force of army reserves has been called out to reinforce the Turkish troops. They will make up 72 battalions—about 50,000 men."

The earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co. for the week ending April 14th show an increase of $7,868.

A gentleman who has watched the turn in Jersey Central from 77 to 82 gives this as the result of his observations: "Long stock came out steadily from 94 to about 80. The bulk of this stock was borrowed, making a high loan rate. On the break from 80 to 78½ inside support for the first time since [illegible] there has been more or less of this support ever since. It has not looked as though there was a disposition to acquire the stock. As a matter of fact, there has been every indication of the reverse. It is certain that for some reason or other the decline was stopped on the declaration of the dividend."

Friends of Chicago Gas say that there is nothing to do but to wait until the consolidation and the frontage bills are passed by the legislature. They are confident that the bills will pass, and reasonably quick. The frontage bill, which was introduced into the Illinois Senate yesterday, is supported by all Chicago interests, because it prevents the indiscriminate tearing up of the street. Consent of a majority of the property owners in each block must be secured before a street can be torn up. There was little opposition to the bill two years ago, although Gov. Altgeld killed it. This year it is expected to go through with little or no opposition. There is no abatement of confidence that the consolidation bill will pass both houses by a good majority.

Sugar refiners believe the report of combinations intended to give the Sugar company control of the sugar business on the Pacific coast and an additional profit as a result of developments at Hawaii. They said a small matter has been magnified out of all proportion.

It is stated that the refunding scheme of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre is likely to be announced soon. Tobacco went off on the action taken recently by the labor organizations in boycotting the product.

A slight advance in stocks was noticeable on the story that an armistice had been declared between Greece and Turkey.

That reports on the Eastern situation are conflicting is shown in this dispatch: Larissa has fallen and the Greeks are completely overpowered by the Turks. If the above dispatch should prove to be true, it will bull the entire market.

Spot wheat opened firm at Liverpool, futures quiet and dull. Wheat opened higher at Chicago, with some buying, but there were no important developments. Counselman was a big buyer of July wheat. The wheat market turned to buying by Cudahy, and trade was active as the market strengthened. There was taken 25,000 bushels cash with a good demand. Liverpool closed quiet at ¼d lower.

Provisions steady. The English consumers the buyers.

Wheat receipts at Liverpool for three days, 212,000 bushels; American, 92,000 bushels.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago today: Hogs, 18,000; cattle, 2,500; prospects steady.

The Chicago Chronicle says: "Foreign cables received yesterday noted a continued unfavorable condition for wheat. In France and Russia—too much rain in former; too little in latter.

The Kansas State crop report shows 97 per cent for wheat, and is lower than had been expected, and is the first report that has been issued this year.

Topeka, Kansas, telegraphs as follows: "Wheat needs rain in two-thirds of the State. Terrific sand storms have greatly damaged the plant in the Arkansas valley. The blades have been riddled and dundreds of acres are covered with dust and sand."

For the benefit of the farmers and speculators who read The Tribune, The Tribune's special correspondent makes these predictions: Cotton will advance, within the next week, from 20 to 30 points. The better class of securities will show a marked decline. Wheat is a god purchase on the latest war news, and the European demand for American produce is so great that a noticeable reaction will take place and good profits will be made on all purchases.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, April 23.—Money on call easy at 1¼@1½ per cent. Very few loans were made.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	9¼
pref'd	27½
J. Central	81½
Missouri Pacific	15½
Omaha	57
pref'd	139
W. & L. E	⅜
pref'd	2½
Union Pacific	—
C. C. C. & St Louis	28
N. Y. Central	98⅝
Canada Southern	47½
Del., Lack. & W	150
Lake Shore	163½
N. W	103¾
pref'd	154½
Pacific Mail	26
Rock Island	62⅝
Wabash	4½
pref'd	12
Sus. & Western	—
pref'd	—
General Electric	30⅜
Delaware & Hudson	105½
C. & O	16⅝
Mobile & Ohio	—
North American	3¾
Pullman Palace Car Co	—
U. S. Rubber	14⅛
pref'd	64½
Silver Certificates	—
Southern Railway	7⅛
pref'd	25⅝
Standard Rope & Twine	6⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅝
Atchison	10
pref'd	19
American Cotton Oil	10½
pref'd	55½
Erie	—
Laclede Gas	—
Manhattan	84½
Western Union	79⅝
American Tobacco	68½
pref'd	102
L. E. & W	—
pref'd	—
Denver & Rio Grande	—
pref'd	—
Northern Pacific	12
pref'd	34½
B. & Q	71½
Ontario & Western	—
Illinois Central	—
Chicago Gas	81⅛
Colorado Fuel and Iron	—
Hocking Valley	—
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10½
pref'd	27
L. & N	43
B & O	13
St. Paul	71⅛
pref'd	130½
St L & So Western	—
pref'd	—
Texas Pacific	—
Sugar	112⅝
pref'd	102½
Bay State Gas	9½
Lead	22¼
pref'd	91
U. S. Leather	6½
pref'd	52¼
Reading	18⅝
1st pref'd	—
2d pref'd	—
Consolidated Gas	162½
Michigan Central	—
National Linseed Oil	10
N. & W.	—
pref'd	—
Canadian Pacific	—

Local Stock Market.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' National Bank	133	125
National Bank of Raleigh	116	117
Raleigh Savings Bank	130	135
Commercial & F'm'r's' B'k	122	123
Raleigh & Gaston S's	104½	105
N C Ag Society 6's	...	40
North Carolina 4's	104½	105
North Carolina 6's	126	127
Caraleigh Phospate W'k's	100	105
W N C R R 6's	113	114
Raleigh Cotton Mills	90	93
N C R R stock	121	122
Raleigh & Gaston R R	...	...
Seaboard Air Line R R	...	...
City of Raleigh 6's 1907	101½	102
City of Raleigh 6's 1897	106½	107½
The Mills M'f'g Co pfd	...	...
Caraleigh Cotton Mills	70	73
N C Car Co	90	95
The Mills M'f'g Co	...	...

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Middling	7⅛
Strict middling	7¼
Good middling	7¼@7½
Strict good middling	7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 43 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Futures.

Liverpool, 12:30 P. M.—April 23.—Spot business, fair; demand, good. Prices hardening. Middling 4⅛d. Sales, 10,000; speculation and exports, 500; receipts, 400; American, 400.

Futures, quiet; demand, moderate. April, 4.04; April and May, 4.03; May and June, 4.03; June and July, and June, 4.02@4.03; July and August, 4.01; September and October, 3.56; October and November, 3.50; December and January, 3.47; January and February, 3.47.

Liverpool, 2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, 10,000; American, 9,800; American middling, 4⅛d.

Futures steady at the advance. April, 4.04@4.05; April and May, 4.04; July and August, 4.01@4.02; August and September, 3.63; September and October, 3.56@3.57; October and November, 3.50@3.51; November and December, 3.49@3.51; December and January, 3.47@3.48; January and February, 3.47@3.48.

Liverpool, 4 P. M.—Futures closed quiet at advance. April, 4.04; April and May, 4.03@4.04; May and June, 4.02@4.03; June and July, 4.02; July and August, 4.01; August and September, 3.61@3.63; September and October, 3.56; October and November, 3.50; November and December, 3.48; December and January, 3.47; January and February, 3.47.

COTTON FUTURES.

New York, April 23.—Cotton futures closed quiet, with sales of 79,500 bales. April, 7.07; May, 7.07; June, 7.12; July, 7.16; August, 7.18; September, 6.96; October, 6.81; November, 6.81; December, 6.85; January, 6.88; February, 6.92; March, ——.

Spot cotton quiet; middling, 7 2-16; sales, 384 bales.

LONDON MONEY.

London, April 23.—12:30 P. M.—Consols 111⅞ for both money and the account. Bar silver, flat, 26 5-16d.

COTTON AT THE PORTS.

New York, April 23.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the principal ports to-day: Boston, 89; Baltimore, 830; Brunswick, 5,251; Charleston, 719; Galveston, 601; Mobile, 321; New Orleans, 1,229; Norfolk, 58; Philadelphia, 321; Savannah, 133; West Point, 368; Augusta, 448; Cincinnati, 151; Houston, 497; Memphis, 227.

Hester's Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, April 23.—Hester's cotton crop statement from September 1, 1896, to April 23, 1897, inclusive, is as follows:

Port receipts, 6,456,050, against 4,981,604 last year.

Overland to mills and Canada, 819,453, against 739,826 last year.

Interior stocks in excess, 61,060, against 203,815 last year.

Southern mill taking, 730,306, against 713,186 last year.

Brought into sight, 8,066,869, gainst 6,638,431 last year.

Brought into sight for the week, 59,497, against 60,396 last year.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago April 23.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—	Opening.	Closing
May	74½	74⅝
July	73	74⅛
CORN—		
May	24½	24⅝
July	25½	25⅝
OATS—		
May	17½	17½
July	18¼	18¼
PORK—		
May	$8 47½	$8 52½
July	8 55	8 62½
LARD—		
May	4 15	4 15
July	4 25	4 22½
RIBS—		
May	4 70	4 70
July	4 75	4 75

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, April 23.—The stock market was dull to-day and largely professional. The situation in Europe pending decisive developments kept the Arbitrage element out of speculation, but notwithstanding this fact the international listed stocks generally ruled higher than last night's close. Covering of shorts continued to an extent in the shares of anthracite coal carriers and Jersey Central, after a weak opening recovered more than its loss. The bear faction was active in some parts of the Industrial list. American spirits stocks suffered further declines on the theory that the annual report was unfavorable and American Tobacco fell over 1 per cent on lack of support. American sugar was moderately strong on covering and Chicago gas held well against bear attack, accompanied by unfounded reports of reductions in the price of gas on the North Side, Chicago. United States leather, preferred was higher on purchases. Market closed dull and genrally firm.

Chicago, Ill., April 23.—The wheat market opened ⅝c. higher this morning, and has since ruled nervous, being easily affected by orders on either side. The strengthening features were the second cables, the Kansas State crop report, and the cash business worked. Liverpool cables were ½d. lower, recovering this, but lost half of it, closing at a net loss of ¼d. for the day. Continental cables are irregular, Paris being lower and Berlin higher. Clearances are light, amounting to 193,000 bushels of wheat and flour. Northwest cars, 325 to-day against 342 last year, and no comparison with last week, it being a holiday. Northwest stocks are expected to show a decrease of over 1,300,000 bushels for the week, and indicate a decrease in the visible supply next Monday of 1,000,000 bushels. Crop news has again been bad, and Pillsbury wires that the outlook for early seeding in the Northwest is very unfavorable. The cash demand both here and at the seaboard continues good, 95,000 bushels being worked here for export up to time of writing, and 16 loads sold at New York for early shipment. The market has a very firm undertone, and we still believe it a purchase on reactions.

Corn and oats have ruled strong on light offerings, and in sympathy with wheat. The rain, which has prevailed throughout the West, has made roads bad, and will curtail receipts. A prominent local trader bought at least one million calls on corn yesterday afternoon, and has been the best buyer today against them. Estimated cars tomorrow: Corn 245; oats, 440.

Provisions—Trade has been quiet, but the market ruled firm. Packers have been good buyers of pork and ribs. Estimated hogs to-morrow, 13,000.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

New York, April 23.—The morning has been comparatively dull and without feature of note. The continued firmness of Liverpool market is attracting considerable attention. Rumors are current to the effect that two of the leading holders of cotton in that market are manipulating prices; but this lacks confirmation. Our market, however, will naturally follow Liverpool, especially as this is relatively the cheapest market in the world at present. The trade here is disposed to "make haste slowly" so far as entering into any new speculative transactions is concerned, it being considered the safer policy to await further developments in Greece as well as in connection with the new crop. The Mississippi river situation is to-day reported rather more hopeful, the waters at Cairo having fallen considerably during the past twenty-four hours. Our market has held very steady during the morning. Fluctuations have been narrow, but quotations at 1 o'clock show a slight change as compared with yesterday's close. The result of the conference at Fall River yesterday was the appointment of a committee to consider the question of a reduction in wages. At present it is not believed that any shutdown will occur. Stocks of cotton in Liverpool are now 1,254,000 bales, against 1,255,000 last week and 1,163,000 last year. Of this quantity 1,100,000 bales are American, against 1,111,000 last week and 993,000 last year.

Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there advanced from 1 to 1½ points. Closing quiet. Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 384 bales for shipment; middling uplands, 7 7-16 cents.

Futures closed steady, with sales of 79,500 bales.

PRICE, M'CORMICK & CO.

Views of a Raleigh Broker.

Regarding the Eastern situation, and its probable effect upon the different markets, Mr. G. E. Leach, the clever local representative of Messrs. E. B. Cuthbert & Co., of New York, when interviewed by a representative of The Tribune yesterday, gave his views as follows:

"The wheat market was more affected by the war news than any other market. The statistical position of wheat was very strong and when the war was formally declared, the fear that it might involve the great powers of Europe made holders of wheat exceedingly strong and all those who had sold wheat, to be delivered, were anxious to cover. In addition to these factors, one or two of the State agricultural bureaus gave out a poor condition of the crop, almost simultaneous with the declaration of war between Greece and Turkey. The market went wild, but it has come to be believed in the trade that here is little danger of the war becoming general. With improved weather conditions a sharp reaction has occurred and to-day the wheat market is weak at a sharp decline from the highest point.

"Cotton would undoubtedly have been adversely affected by the war news had it not been for the unprecedented flood in the Mississippi valley; the lateness of the season and backward preparations for planting acted as an offset to the war news and the market has remained quite steady.

"The sharp decline of American securities in the stock market was altogether unjustified. In the scare, incident to the declaration of war, a few holders of American securities abroad hastened to sell them, but when they came to consider that, with a war in Europe, American securities are much better investments for their money than European securities, they made haste to buy back the stocks and bonds that they had parted with, and almost all classes of securities show a material advance from the low point.

"The steadiness of the English money market showed that the best English financiers have never thought a general war probable. The general belief is that the war will be of short duration and that the future of our markets will depend upon general trade conditions, and the cotton market particularly will be largely influenced by the acreage planted and the weather.

"In case there should be a general war, which, however, is a remote probability, there will undoubtedly be a big demand for American provisions."

A Canon's Mistake.

Any one who knows that charming man Canon Ainger, master of the temple, will comprehend to the full the humor of this story. Canon Ainger is a great favorite with children, and upon one occasion was asked to assist at a juvenile party. Arriving at what he thought was his destination, a house in a row of others exactly alike, the canon made his way up to the drawing room. "Don't announce me," said he to the domestic, and thereupon the reverend gentleman went down upon all fours, ruffled up his white hair and crawled into the room, uttering the growls of an angry polar bear. What was his horror and amazement to find when he got into the room two old ladies petrified with astonishment. He had found his way into the next door house instead of into the one to which he was bidden.—London Tit-Bits.

Almost as Bad.

When the tempest broke, the roof of the barn struck the tenderfoot on the chest, a haystack fell on his head, and a cord of wood pinned his feet to the ground.

Tears sprang to his eyes.

"It reminds me," he sighed, "of sitting in a crowded trolley car when it goes around a curve."—Detroit Journal.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK

One Dollar a Year. Issued Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an ncrease of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed ,and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1 25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail,	$6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail,	$8 a Year

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TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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Jewelers and Opticians,
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Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

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WHEN YOU WANT

We are prepared to do all kinds of Bicycle repair work. Will be ready in a few days to enamel and plate. We plate anything made of metal. We are going to do an all round Bicycle business. Sell New and buy Old Wheels, and rent wheels.

We have a first-class workman from Richmond, Va., in charge of this department.

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216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed Daily, ex. Sun
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Commercial Printing

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CAPITAL PRINTING CO.

RALEIGH

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

J. M. CULP,
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W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

LOOK

Through all the papers these days and you won't find another such list of new goods, late novelties and bargains as are advertised in

THE TRIBUNE

—BY THE LIVE—

Merchants of Raleigh

Weather Report.

For Raleigh and vicinity: Saturday: Fair and warm.

Weather Bureau Observations at 8 p. m., Yesterday.

	Tem.	Rain Fall.	Wind.	Weather.
Raleigh	70	.00	S.	Clear.
Charlotte	70	.00	S.	Clear.
Wilmington	62	.00	S.	Clear.
Hatteras	58	00	E.	Clear.
Washington	68	.00	S.	Clear.
New York	54	.00	S.	Pt'ly Cl'dy.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 64; normal, 60; departure 4.

Total rainfall for the day, .00; normal, .08; departure, .08.

Excess of temperature since April 1st, 24 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 93 degrees.

Excess of rainfall since April 1st, 2.49 inches.

Excess of rainfall since January 1st, 1.43 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The barometer continues high over the Atlantic States, with clear, comparatively cool weather, while the presence of slight barometric depressions over the Lake region and over Kansas causes southerly winds and warm weather throughout the central valley.

The weather is cloudy, with a little rain, over portions of Florida and in the central Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The largest amount of rainfall during the past twenty-four hours was 1.96 inches at Omaha.

In the extreme northwest the temperature has fallen somewhat.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Senator McCarthy is in the city.

C. B. Aycock returned to Goldsboro yesterday.

Mr. D. B. Sutton, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Mr. S. M. Holton, of Durham, spent yesterday in Raleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Child left the city yesterday for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bailey have returned from Warrenton.

Supt. John R. Smith went down to Castle Hayne farm yesterday.

Miss Edna Robeson went to Wilmington yesterday. She will return to Raleigh in a week.

Mr. A. M. McPheeters has returned from Wilson, where he attended the Albemarle Presbytery.

Mr. Frank P. Dunn has received a telegram announcing the illness of his daughter, Miss Birdie Dunn, who is a nurse in Bryn Mawr hospital, near Philadelphia. He left yesterday morning for that city.

Mr. J. W. Bailey left yesterday for Fair Bluff, where he will deliver two addresses before the "Denominational Institute." His subjects are: "Why I Am a Baptist," and "Education, Public and Denominational." Rev. John E. White is prevented by sickness from attending the institute.

Concerning the Museum.

Prof. Brimley, of the State Museum, is getting along nicely with his big dolphin and sea turtle. The latter is already stuffed and ready for placing upon exhibit, save that it must have some time to dry out. He has the mold of the dolphin all ready for use in the molding of the paper image, and the skeleton is hung up to season.

The two Loons are nicely posed and are quite pretty. One is in the act of rising upon the wing, while the mate is in a nestling posture.

It is now only a very short time until the new annex to the Museum will be ready for occupancy and Prof. Brimley will begin to arrange this new displays in the new apartments. The case for the stump of opossums is already placed in one of the new apartments.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

C. B. Aycock, Goldsboro; R. H. Stidman, Southern railway; B. W. Ballard, Franklinton; C. D. Osborn, Oxford; P. T. Massey, Smithfield; L. E. Mills, North Carolina; J. C. Judkins, North Carolina; J. B. Clark, Chicago; P. T. Withers, Lynchburg; J. H. Hackbury, New Bern; S. M. Holton, Durham; T. L. Bakley, Southern railway; J. P. Collins, Philadelphia; Geo. W. Wynn, Wilson; C. F. Pendleton, Mrs. B. D. Stith, Wm. Bailey, Cumnock; B. L. Tyne, Lyby; J. E. Kendall, New York; D. M. Hodge, A. L. Pierce, Charlotte; Wm. McCarthy, New Bern; Murray Forbes, Portsmouth, Va.; C. A. Hamner, North Carolina; J. R. VanGorder, Chicago; A. S. Woolwine, Tennessee; Spencer James, Louisville; J. P. Evans, Athens, Ga.; T. A. Haughton, North Carolina; T. D. Turner, Hillsboro; Z. A. Vance, Salem; V. G. Davis, Richmond, Va.

Bananas 15, 20 and 25 cents a dozen, at Dughi's. They are fine.

A fine lot of beautiful singing, imported German canary birds; just received at Dughi's. Going cheap.

If you want delicious ice cream for dinner Sunday, order from Dughi today.

Local News.

Mr. A. B. High, of Greensboro, was yesterday appointed a notary public by the Governor.

Persons who have not registered for the municipal election may do so up to 12 o'clock today.

Sheriff Jones is very proud of his mare, Lintel, which he purchased Wednesday. He has had several offers for her already.

J. W. Gaskil, of Wauchese, has been appointed by the Governor wreck commissioner for the Fifth district of Dare county for the term of two years dating from July 8, 1897.

A colored boy, Babe Twitty, was brought before Mayor Russ yesterday for fighting. The Mayor fined him $3.25, but Twitty could not pay it so he was sent to the roads for fifteen days.

The commencement invitations to be sent out by Oak Ridge Institute this year are very handsome. They were designed by one of the Japanese students now attending that institution. Hon. W. W. Kitchin, member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional district, will be the orator this year. The commencement exercises will take place May 23d, 24th, and 25th.

THE NORFOLK DRAMATIC CLUB.

It will be at the Academy of Music on April 29.

The Portsmouth Dramatic Club will be at the Academy of Music on April 29th, when the Opera "Princess Bonnie" will be presented.

This clever and tuneful creation of Willard Spencer, says the Norfolk Virginian, is in active rehearsal under the able and indefatigable direction of Mrs. J. B. Shipp, whose last venture, "Iolanthe," as given in Norfolk recently, but added to her well-earned reputation as a musician and a director of force and talent. "Princess Bonnie" will be most elaborately staged, both scenically and in costumes, the two sets for the promised production having been especially painted by Richardson, of Norfolk. The leading roles are in the hands of competent and well known singers, notably the character of Shrimps which will be essayed by Mr. J. N. Anderson, of Raleigh. Mr. Anderson's clever comedy work in "Iolanthe" is still fresh in the memory of Norfolk and Portsmouth play-goers, and it may be inferred that his assumption of the role of Shrimps foreshadows a finished portrayal of that character in voice and action. Miss Mattie Boswell is entrusted with the title role of Princess Bonne, and all who saw that lady's rendition of Iolanthe know that in personality and ability she is well fitted to give the charming Princess a life-like and riante portrayal.

The chorus is large and competent and under the sharply accurate baton of Mrs. Shipp are evidencing that even to the minutest detail the presentation will not be lacking in verve and harmonious ensemble. With an orchestra of twelve pieces under Mrs. Shipp's guidance, and Mr. E. M. Isaac on the stage, as stage director, the presentation should undoubtedly prove the most successful of all Mrs. Shipp's previously brilliant affairs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Moseley Loses His Suit—Several Cases Continued.

The hearing of the case of Frank M. Moseley against John W. Cross was concluded to-day. The case was decided in favor of the defendant, and thereupon Mr. Douglas, the counsel for the plaintiff, appealed to the Supreme Court. There was no evidence that the defendant searched Moseley's room against his will or had him arrested. Under an act of the recent Assembly when a party is suing as a pauper, as in this case, and fails to make out a case, the judge can dispose of the matter without submitting it to the jury. However, at the request of the counsel for the defendant the case was submitted to the jury and they rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The following cases were continued by consent:

Hygiene Plate Ice Mfg. Co., vs. Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railway Co.

B. F. Lawrence vs: Matthew Johnson.

I. M. Proctor and B. F. Montague Att. vs. Georgia Home Ins. Co.

Nathan Holleman vs. W. H. Howard et al.

W. R. Herndon and R. O. Scoggings vs. Basil Mason.

MORE CHART FRAUDS.

An Agent Demanding Pay When no Goods Have Been Delivered.

Another complaint has been received from Yancey county in regard to the school chart fraud which is being perpetrated upon the people in that county.

This time the County Treasurer, Mr. Lowkenship, asks the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in regard to the payment of an order upon him, which is signed by the school committee and the county chairman, but the goods have not been delivered. It appears that the chart agent has sold his goods and gotten the board to sign the order for the money, and now demands payment without first delivering the goods. Mr. Mebane has written the treasurer that there was no way to defeat the fraud. It is just one of those instances where the only benefit to be derived from the deal by the deluded school committee and county authorities is that of an experience, and they must just pay the bill and learn to guard against such frauds in future.

An Alligator in Raleigh.

A fine young alligator about three feet long was left at the home of Mr. W. H. High in this city yesterday by the express wagon. It was sent from Florida by Mrs. John Upchurch, nee Miss Belle Upchurch, as a present. It is very probable that his "gatorship" will be presented to the Pullen Park and be given a home in the lake; that is, if the authorities will accept it. Should such be the case, however, it is more than probable that he would occasionally make his meal off of fresh meat in the shape of a small boy, or possibly a chip from some grown up person.

Ladies' Hospital Aid Association.

There will be a called meeting of the Ladies' Hospital Aid association this (Saturday) afternoon at 6 o'clock in the Supreme Court building. A full attendance is asked.

MRS. W. A. MONTGOMERY,
President.
MRS. F. A. OLDS, Secretary.

To my patrons who order ice cream before 6 o'clock this evening I will furnish same in bricks, at the same cost.
A. DUGHI.

Wm. Thain, Watchmaker and Repairer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Yarborough Block.

Choice lemons at 15 cents per dozen, at Dughi's.

A. B. STRONACH

Correct Styles, Excellency of Quality and Economy of Prices—The New—Only the New.

New Wash Dress Fabrics.

The serviceable linen—these include linen batiste, Russian linen crash, Irish linen homespuns and the new transparent grass linens, plain striped with silk, checks and plaids, with embroideries and all-overs to match.

Plain Linens 36-inch to 48-inch.... 12½c. to 25c.

Silk Linen, 36-inch to 48-inch..... 12½. to 25c.

Scotch lappet mulls. Scotch lappet stripes. Swiss jacquards, Kensington lace stripes, mimosas, jaconet duchesse, fine Scotch dimities, fine Scotch jaconets, cordinet imprimes..... 6½c. to 15c.

Organdies.

White, blue, yellow, green and pink grounds obtain, with beautifully hued blossoms over the surface, the color being repeated in the linings and ribbons.

We are showing all of the new things in

Koechlin Organdies.....35c. to 50c.
French Organdies:.....15c. to 25c.
Persian Organdies.....10c. to 15c.
American Organdies.....8 1-3 to 15c

White Goods.

No better values anywhere than we are showing in our new line of White Goods.

Persian Lawns.....48c. to 35c.
Indian Linens .....5c to 35c
Linen d'Inde (special)40-inch..... 7½c., 8 1-3c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
Victoria Lawns.....10c. to 25c.
Foreign and American Dimities.... from 7½ to 40c.
Swiss Organdie, 48-inch.....25c. to 40c.
French Organdie, 72-inch....35c to $1.00
French nainsook, 48-inch...25c. to 40c.
English and American long cloth, 10c to 25c.
English (Jones) and American Cambrics and Nainsooks.
Foreign and American Piques in figures, stripes and plain welts. From 10c. to 35c.
Linen Lawns, Union Lawns and Sheer Linen Cambric.

Silks.

For summer dresses, fancy shirt waists, there will be nothing more gashionable than fancy printed or woven India and Foulard Silks. All of the new designs, 25c. to 85c. per yard.

All of the new weaves and shades in Brocades and Taffetas, 25c. to $1.25.

We pay Expressage on all purchases of Five Dollars and over when the money accompanies the order.

NOW FOR SALE.

Ten large and valuable city Lots, including the elegant Home Place of the late Honorable A. S. Merrimon, situate on North Wilmington St., between Polk and Peace Sts., and near Peace Institute. This is your opportunity of buying a site for a home, or investing your spare cash in property which is enhancing in value. Call at once, as we are determined to sell this property very quickly, or the opportunity of your life is gone. This property will be sold as a whole or in lots. Will take pleasure in showing you the property.

Prices are right.

A. W. MOYE & CO.,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 224 Fayettevil e St.
Phone 207C.

Raleigh's Growth is Steady.

Mr. George Heck left yesterday for Knoxville, Tenn. Mrs. Heck will join him in Greensboro. Mr. Heck says there are more buildings and other improvements under way in Raleigh than in any other city he knows of in the South. He says that no building is going on in Chattanooga and other cities in Tennessee and Virginia. The reflex action of the booms which those cities have experienced has caused property to depreciate to such an extent that the real estate business is at a standstill. Raleigh's growth is steady and her improvements are permanent. It is doubtful if there was ever more building going on here than there is at the present time.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Order Your Awnings Before the Rush.

To keep our store rooms busy we are now booking orders for awnings at much lower prices than must prevail later in the season. We solicit your immediate attention. Samples submitted. Estimates given and all work guaranteed satisfactory.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Dunlap's Hats for Men.

The fashionable hat for every well-dressed man.
Dunlap's Straw Hats For Men.
The jauntiest styles ever issued.
Come and be fitted—sunshiny weather—it's time for them.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Johnston & Murphy's Shoes for Men.

Johnston & Murphy give a man a shoe of superior fit and finish, and made from highest grade stock, the workmanship of the very best, really a shoe manufactured for those accustomed to wearing the best shoes. And they are money savers as well—the price is hardly more than the lower grades and they are not disappointing in fit or looks. We will gladly show these high grade Men's Shoes to every one who is interested.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

David and John Anderson's

Glasgow, Scotland, Shirtings made up by the Manhattan Shirt Company. The better in stuffs or make not to be had in the world.

We believe we do show the choicest lines of these Summer Shirts for Men, and the prices are right for such shirts—and such satisfaction to every wearer.

Come and see them.
W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Dr. J. W. Carter of Raleigh arrived in Monroe Monday. He preaches in the Baptist church every afternoon and evening. His sermons are powerful presentations of the gospel. His sincerity, his meekness, and his earnestness make his preaching forcible and direct. He preaches the plain gospel truth that carries conviction to the hearts of his hearers.—Monroe Journal.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to
Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED—The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has a number of good positions open for the right men. District Managers and Special Agents in the ordinary, and Superintendents and Solicitors in the thrift department wanted. (Policies for less than $1,000 classed as thrift.) Apply to
J. R. JOHNSTON,
Mangr. for North and South Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C.
[See advertisement.]

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—OUR NEW—

Spring Stock.

Prices Low.

Whiting Bros
RELEIGH N.C.

BIG SHOE BARGAIN.

350 pairs high class Footwear on sale Friday morning at about half price. Three big tables full, all one price, take your choice for

$1.28,

Men's, women's and children's shoes and slippers, some as high value as $5.00, not all sizes, but every pair worth double and more.

Not a single pair of this lot will be offered or sold until 9 o'clock Friday morning. Only 350 pairs of them and we never expect to be able to offer such values again in fine shoes.

Quantity not limited; first buyers get best selections. It will be the best shoe value ever offered in Raleigh.

Don't forget our big specials in men's shirts. See our big window. Best line of shirts in the city at same prices.

W. E. JONES.

New Shoe Store!

COLORED OXFORD TIES.

We will display this week the finest line of Ladies' Colored Oxford Ties in Oxblood, Chocolate, Patent Tans, Russet, &c., ever shown in the State. Correct Styles, New Shapes at prices from

85c. to $3.50.

Come and see the New Styles and Colors.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayetteville Street.

On the Scent

Yes the Scent is what we depend on to catch a customer for perfumery. After we catch them we must hold them by both odor and strength or lasting quality. We believe we have both combined in our

Violet and Other Perfume

HENRY T. HICKS, Prescription Druggist.

(SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS.)

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(University Virginia).

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Carnations, etc.
Bouquets,
Floral Designs,
Palms,
Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

I. ROSENTHAL'S

Great Rebuilding Sale.

Owing to the Rebuilding of my Store I am closing out at a great sacrifice entire stock of

Millinery, Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

We have everything new and pretty in Ladies' and Children's Headgear, and it will surely be to your advantage to learn our prices before purchasing.

SPECIALS: Fruit of Loom 4-4 Cotton 5c, Sterling Prints 3½c., Ginghams 3c., Ladies' Waists from 25c., Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 4c., R. & G. Corsets 68c., Men's Gauze Shirts 20c., Men's Laundered Shirts from 30c, up. Your chance of a lifetime to buy goods at slaughtering prices.